PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,610—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST MILK IN THE WORLD. Mills

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,832	C. D. Bennett ...	12th July
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA ...	5,021	G. W. Cockman.	26th "
* ARABIA	7,593	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL ...	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,963	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR..	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 7th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.....	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 960.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo....	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIK.....	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPTON	Klausberger...	6500	26th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger...	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL.....	Baron Bretfeld ...	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS .	5707	Dupuy-Fromy ...	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel.....	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN.....	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, and the return voyage will prove, in many cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURK, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are completely carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,

Proprietors.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prize Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

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Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
By Post 1-2.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

DURING THE BOER WAR

MORE

BAHADURS

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED

TO THE BRITISH ARMY

THAN ALL OTHER

INDIAN CIGARS

PUT TOGETHER.

ASTOUNDING BUT TRUE.

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Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	„ 160	„ 190	„ 250	„ 310	„ 480

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

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Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements with English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

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Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our climate. Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

American Octagonal Lever Clock		Rs. 30
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock	„ 35
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar.....	„ 60
Do.	8in. Dial Lever, special make	„ 45

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

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Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.

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NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are striking.

Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY.

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

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E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

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containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES, or from

MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 6	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 14	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 4	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 32-6 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-13.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Custom Examination Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to receive Goods from the Dock Warehouses. Any cargo (now exceeding 50 Cwts.) not delivered into Consignees' Godowns, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or shipped in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense, and will not be paid. Any Claims must be stated, or they will not be paid.

Any Claims must be stated, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BOEMIDA" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 11th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at the Alexandra Shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 13th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained, under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Fiesto-Rebattino Company.

No. 23 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the Estates of JAN MOHOMED DILAWADINA and of HASSAN JAN MOHOMED, late of Bombay Kutchi Memon Inhabitants, deceased, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at No 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, on or before the 28th day of July 1902, otherwise the said Estates will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto without regard to any such claim and the said Estates, if any, will be considered as assets, Dated this 11th day of July 1902.

CHUNDULAL DAYABHAY,
R. F. MULLA,
Special Commissioners.

Bombay, 11th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
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NOTICE.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the conditions for the ADJUDICATION of the FERRY RIVERS SERVICE in Goa by LAUNCHES moved by steam, oil or electricity, can be seen in this Consulate General, Florence House, Apollo Bunder, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day except Sundays.

VISCOUNT DE WREN,
Consul-General for Portugal.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32—39 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

1. Under Section 36 (1) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Funds in these Debentures.

2. The generality of the above fulfilment of the foregoing provision (Section [illegible] notwithstanding, no default being made by the Board in any of the conditions due under sections 34 and 35 of including interest on the Board's Debentures or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside such investment as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

3. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

4. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 only. They will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

5. Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or since 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

6. Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from date or dates of payment to 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

7. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1902.

8. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

9. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

10. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, or, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board.
W. N. SHIELSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 29th June 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

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3	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
4	"	"	"	"	"	5	"

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E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year 6	„
„ 6 Months.....5	„
„ 3 Months.....4	„

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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchwang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SHANGHAI,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	OSAKA,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe also the Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 10.

2 1-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	= 1-4
2½ per cent. Bonies	£101 1-4	= 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£100 1-2	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 3	= do.
Fine Silver in London	24 9-16	= plus 1-8
Do. 4 months bars	24 1-2	= plus 3-16
Do. New York	53 1-4	= plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'15 1-2		= 1-2.
Bank's Cheques on London	20'47	= plus 1-2
Do. 4 months' Bills	20'47 3-4	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 5-8		= plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8		= unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8		= plus 1-8
Do. Do. Do. 3 1-8		= unchanged
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-4		= plus 3-4
Do. 7 days' market loans 3 1-4		= plus 1-4
Metals, &c.—unchanged.		

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 15,000 Spots 5 1 32d, plus 1-32d. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4 23	4 23	4 22	4 21
Plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4 20	4 20	4 19	4 19
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Mar.-Apl.			
4 20			
plus 1			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
Do. Last year	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 "
Do. Continent	10,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	8'03 plus 2
Do. Do. Dec.	7'84 plus 2
Coffee	5 1-8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8'05 plus 4
Do. Dec.	7'81 plus 14

Closing tone firm.

Linseed 56. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Wheat No. 1 Cleh 30 1-2. June-July, sellers.

White Karachi 28 5-8. July-Aug. sellers.

Red Karachi 28 1-4 July-Aug. Business done.

Para Rubber 7'11 1-2.

Arrivals—"Baron Inverdale" " Tasmanfels".

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£27,700,000	unchanged
Public Deposits	£10,500,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Other do.	£41,000,000	Dec. £5,100,000
Other Securities	£20,300,000	Dec. £9,900,000
Notes and Gold	£25,500,000	Inc. £500,000

The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 10th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,472 bales.
Wheat	33,163 cwts.
Linseed	2,254 "
Rapeseed	2,893 "
Gingellyseed	2 "
Poppyseed	107 "
Groundnuts	8 "
Castorseed	1,601 "
Rice	1,117 "
Myrabolams	1,304 "
Cottonseed	4,323 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 11th 1902.

There has been a considerable change for the better in the reports of rains from up country, since writing last mail. We have had another cyclonic disturbance which swept over Kathiawar and gave welcome rains to that district. A fall of as much as twelve inches in one day is reported from Porebunder, and though naturally the greater portion of such a deluge flows straight into the sea, still all the wells and tanks will be filled, and all danger of a water famine removed. Straight across Kathiawar to Bhownuggar good soaking rains are reported, and agricultural operations have got a fair start. In Surat and Broach also a good rainfall has taken place during the week, but further North, round about Ahmedabad, rain is still wanted. In the Deccan, Berars, Central Provinces, and in Agra and Cawnpore districts good rain is reported and cotton sowing is proceeding, while from Baral continued reports of urgent want of rain come to hand daily. The general outlook is much brighter all round, however, and the monsoon seems to have made a fair start over large tracts of the country.

The new loan of one and a half crores was taken up in full on the 9th inst., at the average rate of Rs. 97-9-10'2, the aggregate amount of tenders being Rs. 4,47,12,200. The minimum rate accepted was Rs. 97-0 and tenders at this price received 58'3 per cent. The total amount to be received by Government is Rs. 1,46,42,354-1-0. In Bombay, where the general opinion was in favour of a slightly lower rate, only three tenders were accepted, while in Calcutta there were forty-five successful tenderers. The rumours current in Calcutta last week of an official minimum of Rs. 98 proved quite baseless, as we predicted when writing our last mail report. Such useless reports are frequently spread by interested parties, on the eve of the issue of almost every loan, and the Bombay bazaar may be congratulated in having paid so little attention to them this year. It may practically be said that the great feature in the opening of the rains early this week, greatly assisted the Government in the issue of the loan, which has been taken up by the public at four annas higher than last year's one crore loan, placed on the 14th August 1901 at Rs. 97-5-10. The price of rupee paper declined later in the year to Rs. 95. During the course of the current year the price of Rs. 99-7-0 has been reached, but from various causes it again declined to Rs. 96'9 when our last settlement took place. A reaction has followed, caused to a large extent by purchases of big blocks of paper by some Banks, and the consequent withdrawals from the speculators' stocks. Since last mail left, the price has fluctuated between 97'13 and 97'43, a the lower level having been touched directly after the rate of allotment of the new loan was known. There is still a speculative stock in the local market, and it remains to be seen whether the bulls or the bears will carry the day when the next settlement comes due, on the 31st inst. In the meantime there is a very easy tone in money market, and there seems to be a plethora of funds available for carrying over purposes. We have to record a further heavy increase in the Bank of Bengal's cash balance, as noted below.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 5th July, compared with the previous week :—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs. 12,72,115	Decrease
Other Deposits	3,58,964	Increase
Credits Undrawn	3,84,046	do.
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities	20,22,204	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	13,663	Decrease
Credits on Securities	110,751	Increase
Loans do.	14,53,556	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	15,74,142	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	1,61,374	Increase
Cash	25,81,263	Decrease

The above figures show a decline of 4'53 lakhs in the Trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal statement dated the 8th in inst., shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	Rs. 64 lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office	29 1-2 "	Increase
Do. Branches	46 "	do.
Government Deposits	92 "	do.
Bank's Investments	10 "	do.

During the past fortight there has been an increase of 180 lakhs in the cash balance, of the Bank of Bengal. This large amount is made up by an increase at the Head Office of 72 lakhs and at Bank's branches of 108 lakhs. The increase in the Government deposits included in the above 180 lakhs amounts to 48 1-2 lakhs only. On Thursday the Bank of Bengal reduced its rate of interest to 3 per cent. per annum. Our local presidency Bank rate has not been altered during the week and remains at 4 per cent. per annum. The money market is still very easy with short fixed deposits quoted at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum for two or three months, and call money at 2 per cent per annum. At these rates money has been placed during the week.

Sterling exchange remained very quiet with scarcely any business taking place early in the week. In mercantile paper, 3 months' sight D. A. while it was daily quoted at 1-4 1-8, could be placed at Is 43-32 though the amounts put through were on a very trifling scale. Bank paper was quoted Is 3 29-32d for T. T. and Is 3 15-16d for demand, and we heard of no concessions being given. On Thursday morning a steadier tone was apparent, when the result of the Council Bill allotment was known, and a fair amount of Bank T. T. was given at Is 3 15-16d for ready and near delivery, while bills to a small extent were placed at 1d for 4 months sight and for 6 7-32d for 6 months' sight. To-day the market is steady at yesterday's rates, while the rise in London discounts advised has made the Bank buying rates firm. For forward delivery Bank T. T. has been done at Is 3 31-32d from 15th September and Is. 4d. for December, the latter rate being also available for January and February. Bank Demand can be obtained at Is 3 31-32 from about the middle of August and at Is. 4d. October, November, and possibly Is 4 1-32d from December to February. In mercantile paper forward business is practically at a standstill, as the rates offered by sellers leaves scarcely any margin at the Banks selling rates, and business cannot be put through.

Eastern exchange has been firmer during the week. A fair business is reported to have been transacted in Japan bills on the basis of 151 for 30 days' sight, and there has also been more doing with China.

The mail of the 27th June, due in Bombay to-morrow morning brings silver to Bombay £20,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 21'80
Bombay	" 7'30
Madras	" 10'16=50 lakhs.

The mail of the 4th July, due in Bombay about the 18th July, brings silver to Bombay £ 70,000, and gold £ 10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 25'60
Bombay	" 21'80
Madras	" 8 35=40 lakhs.

The mail of the 1st July due in Bombay, about the 25th July, brings silver to Bombay, £30,000, and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 14'20.
Bombay	" 8'40
Madras	" 21'10 lakhs.

There was a strong allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday, tenders at Is 3 15-16d receiving only 5 per cent, against a full amount at this rate last week. The amount to be allotted next week considerably exceeds that charged at 40 lakhs and extra allotments of bills have been made amounting to 1-10 lakhs at 1-3 31-32.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

		Repayable	
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1923	Rs. 99-12
4 per cent	do. do.	1926	" 100-1
4 per cent	do. do.	1931	" 101-12
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1930	" 97-4
4 per cent	do. do.	1932	" 97-4
3 per cent	do. do.	1939-46	" 88
3 per cent	do. do.	Taxes	" 101
6 per cent	do. do.	Tanlury	" 112
4 per cent	Bo. Improvement Trust	1951	" 99-0 nom

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty,	Rs.	62-13-0	Ready.
do.	do.	do.	62-13-0 1st Settlement
do.	do.	do.	62-9-0 2nd do.
English Bar gold			24-2-0 Ready.

In bullion a small business has been done in silver, amounting in all to about £40,000 during the week. In gold there is very little reported.

The local cotton market has shown scarcely any features of interest during the past week. Business has been dragging along at Colaba from day to day. With the great improvement in the weather report received from most of the cotton growing districts, holders of ready cotton have shown more disposition to effect sales, but the inquiry from buyers has been very limited. The slight decline of Rs. 1 to 2 per candy offered by sellers has not attracted any increased demand for the staple. There has been a small inquiry from Japan shippers to fill up freight in loading steamers and the local mills have daily been in the market to a very moderate extent. There have been no movements of any great interest advised from Liverpool or America. Our local Satin market has fluctuated very slightly, and business in new crop is entirely confined to Marwari speculators in the bazaar. The following official balance of stocks of Cotton at Colaba on 30th June including cotton stamped by mills and shippers, was published on the 8th instant by the Joint Secretaries of the B. C. T. A. and the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

	bales
Broach	8,804
Dhollera	11,930
Oomras	1,76,284
Khandeish	50,887
Bengals and Sind Punjab	40 726
Sawginned Dharwar	11,080
Coompta	17,154
Westerns	12 437
Persian	384
Other discriptions	1 528
Total	2,31,208

In the Seeds markets business during the week has also been on very moderate lines. With prospects of a very good Rapeseed crop in France, and much better advices of the growing Linseed crop from Russia, the high prices current locally check the very limited enquiry from Europe in these articles. The price of Linseed has declined some two or three annas since last mail left, and the turn-over has been very small. Rapeseed has been steady with little change in prices, and a limited business has been passing for shipment. Poppyseed is quiet at about Rs. 8-9-6 per cwt. throughout the week and scarcely anything doing. Castorseed is also quiet with a small enquiry at about Rs. 27-8 to R. 28 per candy according to quality.

The Piece-goods market continues quiet with very little business doing. Demand from up country is slack but prices remain the same. Deliveries are rather poor and no indent business has been done. Reports from up-country about rain however are fairly satisfactory, and an improvement in the present state of the bazaar is soon expected. The committee of six, 3 Europeans and 3 Natives, appointed to discuss and decide the future basis for indent business, have not yet given out their report, but the 3 Natives having asked the Piece-goods Association to give them ten days more to send in their report, a general meeting of Native dealers was held on Tuesday last resulting in hot discussions and adjournment to Sunday next.

The Yarn market is steady but not much business has been put through this week. The Mills are well sold forward, and are only willing to sell at full rates as prices of cotton still rule very high.

There is no improvement to record in the Metal markets, and though the feeling is better on account of the rains, there is no buying reported. Copper and Yellow Metal are very quiet with a fair off take in the bazaar at retained rates, as home quotations are also easier. In Iron, dealers continue to make low offers which are not accepted. Spelter is very quiet, and though Lead has advanced home it has had no effect here. Quicksilver is neglected.

The Freight market continues very dull, with scarcely any ready cargo offered for shipment to Europe. Filling up orders have been given for some parts at nominal rates. Some lines have been booked for Dunkirk and Havre, July-August shipment, at 10s. 6d. The steamer Cromwell is reported fixed for August loading at 9s. 6d. one p.p. and 10s. two p.p.

The Share market is nearly stationary at our last quotations without much doing. Bank of Bombay shares during the week have changed hands at 1525 and are quiet at the rate. Commercials are weak at 47. In Mill shares Bombay United have changed hands at 260. Centrals and Swadeshis are unchanged at 1450 and 555, respectively. Colaba Land and Mill shares are weak at 380. Chinas are quoted 420, Currimbhai, at 500 and David Mill shares quiet at 240, Manekji Petits are ruling at and about 1620 during the week. Morarjis and Sholapurs are unchanged at 1390 and 1550. Kohinoor Mill shares are weak at 285. Laxmi Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at 815 cum-divid. In Press shares Mahmudis have improved to 412 1-2. New Berars to 570 and New Indians to 152 1-2. In Railway Companies Nagpur Valley have changed hands at 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej at 50½. In miscellaneous list Port Canrings have improved to 447 1-2 Kamps are steady at 251, Treschers have improved to 640. Bombay Burmas are weak at 665 and quarter shares at 17 50. Bombay Telephones are weak at 24. Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company shares have changed hands at 81.

The Coal market is quiet Small rules are reported of Dasbergur (Bengal) ready at Rs. 13 4 and of Heilgers Anthracite August-September at Rs. 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone.

Bank T. T.	Is 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	Is 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	Is 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	130
Shanghai 30 " "	171
Japan 30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-6
1st Settlement	97 5

Money Market—Tone very.

BAR RATES—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June	4	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.	

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	... ...	10
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	14
do. Forward		
Yellow Gujerat, Ready	7	7
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	10
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	27	8 to 27 12.
Forward		

Liverpool opening telegram—

Opening tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Total imports	1,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'51	4'45	4'31	4'25
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch
4'20	4'20	4'20	4-19
Mch.-Ap.	All unchanged.		
4-19			

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	15,000
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9 July	20,02,669
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,508
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	340
Total	3 840
Shipments from 1st October to 9 July :—	
Europe	481,492
Japan	191,904
China	88,208
Coast Ports	9,767
Total	1,073,458
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	Nil
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,836

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	15,736 Bales.
Wheat	85,772 cwts.
Linseed	13,445 "
Rapeseed	33,459 "
Gingellyseed	1,153 "
Poppyseed	7,104 "
Groundnuts	232 "
Castorseed	13,200 "
Rice	23 939 "
Myrabolams	5,503 "
Cottonseed	21,780 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat s quiet.

Good Bhowmnugger 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-8	
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	100 1-2	
3 1-2 Rupee Paper	85	
Bar Silver	24 9-16	

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £27,730,000, unchanged; Public Deposits £10,500,000, decrease £1,000,000; Other Deposits £41,000,000, decrease £5,100,000; Other Securities £20,300,000, decrease £9,900,000; Notes and Gold £25,500,000, increase £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FEILMANN—July 6, at La Roche, Darjeeling, the wife of Henry Feilmann, of a son.

KEENE—July 7, at Northfield House, Coonoor, the wife of A Horace Keene, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAKER—April 5, at Ivy Cottage, Cotacamund, of pneumonia, William Vesey Baker, late retired Engineer, P W D aged 57.

HAMMICK—July 6, at Cotacamund, John Murray, the infant son of Worsley and Anna Hammick, aged 10 months.

HENDERSON—July 2, at Quetta, Mabel Dorice, the infant daughter of John and Rosa Henderson.

WOOD—July 5, at Mussoorie, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieutenant Alan Charles Leith Wood, 24th Punjab Infantry, aged 20 years and 7 months.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently used in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-23m., 4-23a. Low water, 9-33m., 10-58a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, P. and O. s.s. Peninsular with English mails of 27th ult., due to arrive at daylight.

B. V. A. Cinderella.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. C. C.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Oxford L. I.

B. B. and C. I. second eleven vs. Y. M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 5-20m., 5-13a. Low water, 10-39m., 11-55a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Dr. Bhandarkar will perform Hari-Kirtan in Marathi at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 8 p.m., to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,982 the daily average being 166. The total of new patients was 994.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Kanga, B. A., in English at the Bhatasky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow at 6 p.m. The subject is "Heroism in Science and Literature for the purposes of Discipline".

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer with be closed at the General Post Offices at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. City of Belfast, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 14th and 15th instant.

KILLED BY A TRAM-CAR.—On Thursday afternoon Champabai, a Hindu woman aged thirty-five years, was attempting to cross the Duncan Road with a chatty full of water on her head, when she was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car, which was proceeding towards the two Tanks. Two wheels of the car passed over her, fracturing her right arm and spine, and killing her on the spot. The driver, who could not be called on when the car was within fifteen paces, but she became confused and rushed into the car.

ROBBING A GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Joosub Cassem Young Mahomedan, was charged by inspector Bartlett and Mr. P. H. Dastur, with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Krishnibai, aged four years, and robbing her of her ornaments of the value of Rs. 30. The evidence showed that the girl was yesterday morning playing on the otta of her parent's house at Mandvi, when accused went up to her and began to remove the ornaments from her person. The girl cried out, when her father ran downstairs to her assistance and arrested the thief. The Magistrate convicted the accused of theft only, and sentenced him to five month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BURGLAR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Aldridge charged Babila Govind, a noted burglar with house breaking and theft of property worth Rs. 1,000. Complainant Dehendant said he obtained the agreement mentioned on his own behalf, and that the plaintiff was in no way interested therein. Defendant denied that plaintiff was entitled to a half-share or any share in the benefits to arise to defendant from the agreement. The writing of 10th January 1893 was obtained by plaintiff from the defendant without consideration at a time when the defendant was very ill and hardly expected to recover, and was obtained by undue pressure on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Starling passed judgment for the plaintiff, ordering defendant to pay to him the sum of Rs. 15,630, with costs and interest, and further declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to one equal moiety of the sum of Rs. 25,00), being the balance still to be recovered from the executors of Cursondas Govindjee.

The defendant appealed from the above decree, submitting that Mr. Justice Starling erred in holding that the plaintiff rendered pecuniary or other assistance to Cursondas. He erred in holding that the agreements mentioned were entered into on behalf of both plaintiff and defendant, and that he ought to have held that they were entered into by the defendant on his own behalf only. He should have held that, if the agreements were entered into on behalf of the plaintiff as well as the defendant, that the same created no rights in the plaintiff enforceable at law, inasmuch as he gave no consideration for the same, and as being against public policy owing to the plaintiff's position as managing clerk to the attorneys of Cursondas Govindjee. The learned judge failed to consider much important evidence on this point, more particularly the character of the plaintiff's evidence and the falsity of his case. He failed to give proper weight to the evidence adduced by the defendant to prove that the agreement of the 10th January 1893, was obtained from plaintiff by undue influence and when he was in a condition of bodily and mental weakness and distress, etc.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. Their lordships, after considering the law and the facts, differed in opinion from Mr. Justice Starling, and reversed his decision with costs throughout.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Roo Vishoo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years, who was killed on the afternoon of the 6th instant by suddenly falling on him of a portion of the wall of a six-storeyed house in Kemboker Street. The house belonged to Isabal, a Mahomedan widow who resides at Baroda. Her estates in Bombay including the house in question are supervised by her son-in-law Hajee Cassum Morarji. The building, which was more than forty years old, was in a dilapidated condition, the timber being very badly decayed, and although a week previous to the accident, the owner's manager had been served with a notice by the Municipality to pull the structure down as it was ruinous and likely to fall. A fence for the protection of passers by was set up round the building and the work of demolition was said to have been commenced some days earlier. On the day of the accident deceased Roo and another labourer were at work removing debris of an adjoining house which had already been demolished, when this external south wall of Isabal's house came down burying the deceased under the debris. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission. It was alleged that he was removing the debris from a spot which was only a couple of yards away from the fallen wall and within the fence.—

Mr. Jehangir Munchershaw Heeramanek, Inspector of buildings and roads in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, in course of his evidence said that he inspected the house in question on the 23rd June last, and found that a portion of the external south wall measuring 30ft. by 18ft. had collapsed. The part that had fallen was the upper part of the second and the lower part of the third storey. He also found the timber was very badly decayed. The rest of the wall near the hole left by the fall was bulged towards the hole in place. He reported the occurence to his superintendent, who visited the house and eventually the owner's manager was served with a notice to pull down the whole structure, which lay to the south side of of the central passage. A fence was set up and the work in compliance with the notice was in progress.

After the evidence of a labourer was recorded, the jury returned a verdict that death of the deceased was due to fracture of skull caused by the accidental fall on him of a portion of the wall of a house in Kemboker Street.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLL OF BARRISTERS

BEFORE the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding at the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, moved for being made absolute the rule calling upon Shapurjee Gowasjee Sanjana, to show cause why he should not be removed from the list of advocates of the High Court, and why he should not be restrained from practice, etc.

The Chief Justice : There is no appearance ?

Mr. Scott. No, my Lord. Continuing, the learned counsel said there was an affidavit by Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting as Registrar of the High Court, Presidency Magistrate, to show that Sanjana, while under trial before him in connection with the Will Forgery case, disappeared, and did not appear to take his trial, and was not since then absconded, Service was effected by posting the notice at his last place of residence. Mr. Scott said he was told that Sanjana was an English barrister.

The petition of the Advocate-General, upon which the application was based, stated that Sanjana was admitted an Advocate of this Court in 1881, and has since that time practised as an advocate to Bombay. In the month of January 1902, an information was laid before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Sanjana and five other persons with forgery and abetment of forgery of the will of one Parshotum Ludha. Sanjana was, on the 31st January 1902, arrested upon a warrant and brought up before the Magistrate to answer the said charges; and was on that day enlarged upon bail. At an adjourned hearing of the charges on the 17th February last, he failed to appear, and his bail was accordingly forfeited. The persons charged with him were committed for trial at the last Criminal Sessions of this High Court on charges of forging and abetment of forgery, and of using and abetment of using a forged will as genuine; and were convicted of the offences charged. It was proved at the trial that Sanjana took a principal part in procuring the forgery of the will of Purshotum Ludha, and in having the same propounded for probate.

The Chief Justice made the rule absolute, directing the name of Sanjana to be struck off the roll of advocates.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING,
SATURDAY, 26TH JULY 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday, 15th July, 1902,
2nd entries close on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1902.

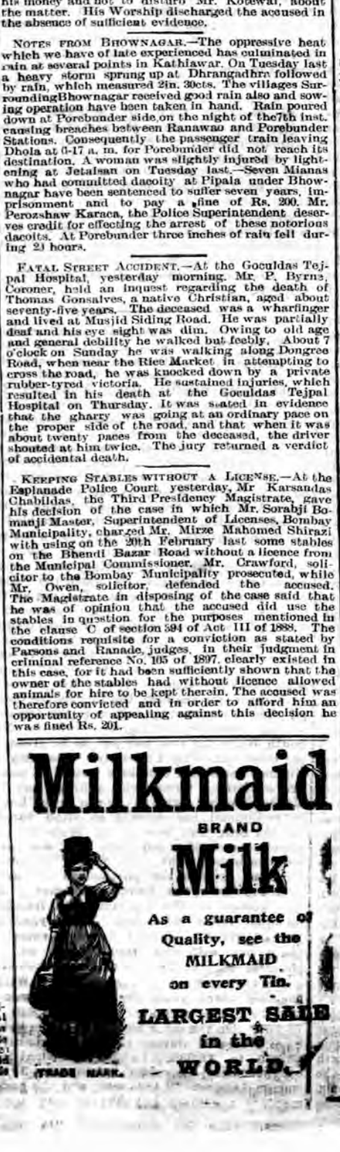
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th July, 1902.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Fever. Attacks.	Fever. Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Cumbhatti and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fern Road, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	11
E Mazagaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
How'ds	0	0	5
Total	5	5	88
Total plague deaths to date	119,381	99,004	
Same date last year	14	13	193



A JUDGMENT REVERSED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding in the Appeal Court, yesterday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Bhai Jivanjee against Harivallobdas Haridas, Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendant and appellant, Harivalabhdas.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Starling delivered on the 23rd July 1901. The plaintiff in the court below prayed that the defendant be ordered to pay to him Rs. 12,500, one moiety of the sum of Rs. 25,000, received by the defendant, with interest; that it be decreed that the plaintiff was entitled to one-half of the Rs. 50,000 payable by one Cursondas Govindjee under an agreement; that the defendant be restrained by injunction from receiving any portion of the balance of Rs. 50,000 from the estate of Cursondas Govindjee or from the executors thereof, etc. The plaintiff stated that Cursondas Govindjee was engaged in litigation in the High Court, in trying to receive the property, in respect of which he occupied the position of reversioner. The litigation was conducted and managed on behalf of Cursondas Govindjee, by the plaintiff and the defendant, who gave Cursondas pecuniary and other assistance in the matter. On the 2nd April 1890, Cursondas entered into an agreement with the defendant (who acted on his own and the plaintiff's behalf), by which he agreed to pay the defendant Rs. 50,000 if he recovered his property. Plaintiff was entitled to a half-share in the benefits to arise from the litigation, and the matter was ultimately decided in favour of Cursondas by the Privy Council in the year 1899, and the plaintiff and defendant thereupon became entitled to be paid Rs. 50,000. On the 13th October 1900, the defendant recovered Rs. 25,000, part of the said sum of Rs. 50,000, from the estate of Cursondas, who had died pending the said litigation. Defendant was sole of the executors of the will of Cursondas and had obtained letters of probate from his co-executors to pay himself the balance of Rs. 25,000 as soon as the assets of the estate could be made available for such payment. Plaintiff said that the defendant was endeavouring to ignore the plaintiff's rights; and hence the suit. On the other hand, the defendant denied that the plaintiff afforded any pecuniary or other assistance to Cursondas in conducting the litigation. It was true that for some time plaintiff conducted the litigation in his capacity of managing clerk to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, who were the attorneys of Cursondas; but save as above he did not render any assistance. Defendant said he obtained the agreement mentioned on his own behalf, and that the plaintiff was in no way interested therein. Defendant denied that plaintiff was entitled to a half-share or any share in the benefits to arise to defendant from the agreement. The writing of 10th January 1893 was obtained by plaintiff from the defendant without consideration at a time when the defendant was very ill and hardly expected to recover, and was obtained by undue pressure on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Starling passed judgment for the plaintiff, ordering defendant to pay to him the sum of Rs. 15,630, with costs and interest, and further declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to one equal moiety of the sum of Rs. 25,00), being the balance still to be recovered from the executors of Cursondas Govindjee.

The defendant appealed from the above decree, submitting that Mr. Justice Starling erred in holding that the plaintiff rendered pecuniary or other assistance to Cursondas. He erred in holding that the agreements mentioned were entered into on behalf of both plaintiff and defendant, and that he ought to have held that they were entered into by the defendant on his own behalf only. He should have held that, if the agreements were entered into on behalf of the plaintiff as well as the defendant, that the same created no rights in the plaintiff enforceable at law, inasmuch as he gave no consideration for the same, and as being against public policy owing to the plaintiff's position as managing clerk to the attorneys of Cursondas Govindjee. The learned judge failed to consider much important evidence on this point, more particularly the character of the plaintiff's evidence and the falsity of his case. He failed to give proper weight to the evidence adduced by the defendant to prove that the agreement of the 10th January 1893, was obtained from plaintiff by undue influence and when he was in a condition of bodily and mental weakness and distress, etc.

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Mr. Jehangir Munchershaw Heeramanek, Inspector of buildings and roads in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, in course of his evidence

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TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.
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OF THE
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KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
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MACINTOSH,
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URQUHART.

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AT Rs. 16 EACH.

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& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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For GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

FULL DRESS SUIT.	Rs. 75	LINED, RICH SILK.
CASHMERE DINNER JACKET.	Rs. 35	LINED SILK, SILK ROLL COLLAR.
WHITE MESS JACKET AND TROUSERS.	Rs. 8-8	FINE QUALITY, PERFECT FIT.
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DRESS SASH-BELT	Rs. 5-8	IN BLACK SILK.
BLACK DRESS TIES or BOWS.	Re. 1-8 Each.	SATIN or SILK, FINE QUALITY.
WHITE DRESS TIES or BOWS.	Rs. 2-12 Half Dozen.	GOOD WASHING, CORRECT STYLE.
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Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs. 200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	" 220	"
GLOBE	" 175	"
AMERICAN	" 130	"
DUNLOP COVER	" 10	"
DUNLOP air tube with valve	" 7	"

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

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BOMBAY: 572 GIRGAUM.
41, MEADOW ST. FORT.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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TO EFFECT
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We have made a further REDUCTION in the price of
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Several Hundred pieces to select from.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), well broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.
THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Vedra, 2,622 tons, Captain H Prout, sailed yesterday, for Batoum, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ochila, 3,436 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th June, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain J McLean, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 30th June, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, Captain W Little, sailed yesterday, for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dola, 3,316 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Calcutta, 28th June, with a cargo of coal.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Beldito, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 13th June, with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 3,313 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr P F Co's and Mr P Pagoolas, as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 3,030 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 8th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,335 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 14th June, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Lieut Grant, Mr Tewsley, Mr Wafflesart, Mr Cook, 3 natives and 20 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Comack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 108	Lt Comdr J C Fowler, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	
* 4 Torpedo Boats		
H I M S Canning	Comdr H W W Gordon	In. Marine
H I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
H I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margarita	Capt Baddeley	Marine Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Alpheus	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chinghai Wars	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2128	Smith			E Tajibhoy
Rhora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Alijofar (Schr)	116	Nacodah			D Anandjee
Vedra	2622	Prout			E Latham & Co
Ranee	3624	Craig			T Morrison & Co
Hela	2316	Shepherd			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Trouson			Do
Bancoora	2128	McLean			Do
Ochila	3436	Skinner			Do
Simla	1039	Hodgson			Do
Aston Hall	2323	McFee			K N & Co
Bormida	1499	Beleitto			F R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1412	Sheriff	Madras	15-7	P M & Co
D&E	Thorndale	1564	McDonald	Antwerp	19-7	M M &Co
F	Umballa	3009	Hugill			M M & Co
K	Mohsini	1110	Davidson	Moddah	12-7	H&P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	849	Fuke			Shep'd & Co
N	Ockenfels	2908	Bathman	Hamburg	19-7	G & Co
O	Assyria	969	Allen	P Gulf	17-7	M M & Co
P	Mohammadi	1222	Galley	P Gulf	17-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Naderi	1679	Little	Jeddah	12-7	B & P S N Co
Alongside						
Henry Boldkow		1169	DeLorne			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
3	Capri	2718	Brunsdon	China	17-7	P & S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	3252	Daniel	China	16-7	P & O S N Co
9	City of Venice	2 29	Knaut	Karachi	15-7	K N & Co
10 & 11	Hispania	2713	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-7	W&A G&Co
12&13	Coromandel	1743	Bennett	London	12-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothgell	Karachi	11-7	M M & Co
16	King Arthur	1747	Myleriet			B & P S N Co
Oriental		3083	Tillard			P & O S N Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Hela s	Shepherd	Calcutta, June 28
11	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, June 14
	Bormida s	Beleitto	Hongkong, June 13
	Scindia s	Trouson	Calcutta, June 8
	Bancoora s	McLean	Calcutta, June 30
	Ochila s	Skinner	Calcutta, June 26
	Simla s	Hodgson	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Vedra s	Kampfard	Bangkok
	H M S Amphitrite	Windham	China via Colombo
	Vedra s	Prout	Batoum
	Naderi s	Little	Jeddah, &c
	Hispania s	Hamilton	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Bormida, for Genoa, &c
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 8—Strs. Rajput, Bullock, Bombay 27th June ; and M Mesnatchy, Keslie, Rangoon 25th June.

DEPARTURE.

July 8—Str. Malda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
5	Don of Ojil	Calcutta
7	Pongola	Calcutta
8	Schwarzfels	Bremen
8	Clan Farquhar	Glasgow
8	Marquis Bacquehem	Calcutta
9	Bulimba	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SULZ July 10.

The Clan Line steamer clan Sinclair arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Mara arrived at Hongkong on Friday morning 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—86 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 1020 cwt cotto seed G Madhowjee ; 501 cwt myrabolams Khewraj Shrikrishna.

FOR GENOA.

Bormida s—2003 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR CATANIA.

Bormida s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Bormida s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bormida s—300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—30 bales twist Tata and Co ; 5 bales cotton Yan Shun and Co ; 50 cwt oilcannum and 94 cwt fishmaws and sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 80 cwt poppyseed and 2 bales piecegoods M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales twist Talati and Co

Chusan s—43 chests opium Bombay and Persia S N Co.

Mazagon s—16 cwt kismiss Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—125 bales twist Tata and Co

Chusan s—10 chests opium Shingtai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—450 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—110 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co ; 100 bales cotton M M Ezrabhoy

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 13TH JULY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—Ech 551, 319 and 320.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—295, 20 and 387.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants Erb.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—328 and 207.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—178, 201 and 23.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—178, part III, 234, 322 and 548.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—258, 21 and 203.
Offertory for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon by Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Tovey.
Collections for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev. L. K. Linsell
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p. m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm 62 v 8 tune 86.
Hymns—189, 170, and 220 1st tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—27 tune 122.
Hymns—184, 176 and 185.
Anthem—No. 98.
Collection for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

6-30 a.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. D. W. Kidd.
Hymns 247, 257 and 31.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service, St Andrew's Church.
4-30 pm, Sunday School.
6 pm. Evening Service the Rev R Scott.
Hymns—439 440, and 32.
Psalm. 86.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and the Holy Eucharist.

ECONOMY
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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902.

MODERN POLO.

According to popular tradition in this country Manipur is the home of polo. "Hockey on horseback" it was called, and a twenty-year old publication of the Intelligence Department at Calcutta describes it as "a game formerly peculiar to Manipur, but which of late years has spread over and become popular throughout a large portion of British India". The traditions of Manipur have it that the game of hockey on horseback was first introduced by a rajah named Pakungba, who flourished five centuries ago. According to some, it was introduced so late as the reign of Gharib Newaz about 150 years ago ; to others Manipur is the place of its birth and the game was always played there in a manner superior to what could be seen elsewhere. Captain E. D. Miller, D. S. O., late 17th Lancers, a well-known player at Meerut and Lucknow in the eighties, has just published a comely volume, through Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in which he asserts that it appears to have been played in Persia 600 B. C., and that the 10th Hussars had the honour of introducing it into England at Aldershot in 1871. His editor, Captain Horace Hayes, allows the statement to go unchallenged, but it is worthy of note that the "Morning Post", describing the first match ever played in England, between the 10th Hussars and the 9th Lancers, seems to favour the Manipur theory, for our contemporary remarks : "The game has for a long time been in vogue among the Munipoories, one of the Frontier tribes". General R. C. Stewart, formerly an A.-D.-C. at Government House, Calcutta, says it was introduced into India in 1860 or 1862, and he also avers that its birth-place was Manipur. However, Captain Miller will not discuss the ancient history of the game, preferring to deal with the polo of to-day. The author's treatment of this subject is exhaustive, and the work is embellished with over a hundred illustrations. When polo was first played in England, there were eight players a side as compared with Manipur's seven. The first improvement was to reduce the number of players from seven to five a side. Soon after what is now known as the polo stick replaced the hockey stick, which was at first used ; the size of the ponies was increased and the old-time game gradually developed into the fast-galloping, hard-hitting and scientifically worked combinations which now constitute modern polo. If polo had been invented at such an early date as Captain Miller imagines, we are inclined to believe it would have reached both India and England long before it did, and would have undergone the changes and improvements centuries ago instead of in the last quarter of the nineteenth. Ten years after its introduction into England the number of players was brought down to four, and the standard limit of height for ponies raised from 14 hands to 14·2. In India the height has since been raised from 13·3 to 14·1, while in America where the game is still young, the height has been raised from 14 to 14·2. The character of the game altered at the same time, and instead of the old dribbling and scrimmaging game in which every man played more or less for himself with but little idea of combination, there is now a carefully arranged organisation in which every player has his own particular duties clearly defined, so that the success of a side depends more on the ability to work as a whole, than on the individual good play of the different members. Formerly as Captain Miller shows, the only player with a special office to fill was the goal-keeper, who stayed far out the game and whose sole duty was to defend his goal, while the remainder of his side played up in front together.

Captain Miller could not fail to devote a special chapter to polo in India. In this country he found polo far more generally played than in England, and with many more advantages attached to it. There he found ponies more plentiful, cheaper and easier to train. Polo he says, is played here all the year round, and is as popular among Anglo-Indians as cricket is among English at home. Well, nearly all the year round, and among nearly all Anglo-Indians would have been a nearer approach to strict accuracy. All the same to a large section that his Majesty's servants out here, as well as to numerous private individuals, polo in India is not merely an amusement and a game, but it is also a serious occupation to which a good deal of time, money, and trouble are devoted. Polo, says Captain Miller, is now recognised by the majority of our military authorities as one of the most important parts of the training of an officer ; for there is no better riding school than the polo-ground and there is no game or sport which calls into play so many different good qualities, such as coolness, decision, command of temper, pluck, horsemanship, strenght, condition, tactics drill, organisation. Alas and lackaday! The majority of our military officers have changed their minds since those lines were written, and the regimental polo-team is, or soon will be, nothing but a memory. Captain Miller is ready to admit that there are many more fairly good players in India, than in England, and faster games can generally be obtained here than on the majority of grounds in England, but he does not mention any of them, and thinks them very much behindhand in the science of hitting. He thinks the game is easier to play here then it is in England, though the game is faster. Captain Miller regards the Indian game as much looser than the English, with much more riding off and hustling in it. Indeed, he thinks that Indian C.B.'s and Arabs would have difficulty in standing up against the bumps of which a strong English pony takes no notice, a fact that explains why our ponies are of no value at home. He is not in favour of the abolition of riding-off, and he recalls the observation of a distinguished general officer at an Indian polo dinner, advocating this innovation, only to show how absurd it would be. "I think", said the general, "that the man on the ball is like a man after pig ; he should be left alone till he misses". If this gentleman's ideas were carried out, observes Captain Miller, the game would often degenerate into a tame procession up and down the ground, for a clever dribbler under such circumstances, if he avoided having his stick crooked, would be able to carry the ball the whole length of the ground and our present dashing, exciting pastime would become about as lively as a funeral.

We would commend Captain Miller's observations on the relative merits of ponies obtainable in India, for it is one of the most common experiences of the day to find a youngster "stuck" with a crock not worth the weight of his shoes in silver. As to the relative merits of Arabs and country-breds, he would unhesitatingly plump for Arabs, the majority of which make really good polo-ponies. They have, as a rule, more weight, bone and substance, and last much longer. Colonel de Lisle and most other first-class players prefer Australians to anything else for polo in this country, and very naturally too, says Captain Miller, for, as they seem to him, they combine all the virtues of the English pony—far and away the best at home, —with better legs and feet. Indeed Captain Miller declares that the best pony he ever saw in this country was an Australian belonging to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. Now that the height has been raised to 14-1 he expected to see the Australian supersede the country-bred to almost as great an extent as the Arab has superseded the country-bred. He admits that Arabs are far easier to turn, and thinks that quality may take some time to forget. But he claims for Australians this advantage, that they are not so liable to fall. For beginners, however, he strongly recommends Arabs as much easier to train. All the same Captain Miller states that he could only find ten ponies to suit him out of 500 in the Bombay stables in 1894, and of these only two turned out sufficiently good to take home, though he paid good prices for them. His experiences however, were not so happy as those of some of his friends. Lieutenant Colonel le Gallais got one for which he afterwards refused Rs. 2,500, while another, the property of Captain Tilney, which played in the Calcutta Tournament in 1888, played up the time of his owner's departure for South Africa, and is now awaiting, in Ireland, his owner's return from the front. He gives sketches of some of these, and of Lieutenant-Colonel de Lisle's "Snow", a prize-winner at the Bombay Horse Show of 1895. Altogether Captain Miller's work is an excellent production, and should find a place in every sportsman's library,

FACTORIES AND OPERATIVES.

The report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency during 1901 is much briefer than its predecessors, but within a narrow compass it yields a great deal of information concerning the state of industry, and the condition of the people employed in the various factories and workshops. Previous reports have had a good deal of a gloomy nature to say about the state of the cotton spinning mills, but the present account supplies evidence that last year was a much better one for the mills than they had experienced for several years before. Mr. Gray states that in Sind a good cotton crop and in Bombay the same cause and a brisk demand in home and foreign markets led to increased activity in the mills and a rise in their numbers. In Khandesh, too, the number of factories rose from 97 to 114, but it is added that the poorness of the cotton crop and the ravages of rats allowed them to work only intermittently. In the whole Presidency there was an increase of nineteen in the number of factories of all sorts under the control of the Act, and at the close of the year there were 390 such places of industry. In actual working there were 373 and these gave employment to 172,459 operatives. The great majority of these were engaged in cotton mills, other industries employing 35,614. From a statement showing the lowest average earnings of skilled and unskilled workpeople in the various trades, it appears that wages were fairly high during last year. In Bombay city, engine drivers and boilermen headed the list with one rupee three annas six pies per day, the blacksmiths coming next with fifteen annas eight pies. Mill hands earned from seven to nearly ten annas per day In the mofussil wages were a little lower, but in most places outside Bombay city the mill workers are able to supplement their wages by agriculture. What they are able to earn in the mills is, however, considered to be ample for their needs, and in many places the excess is not turned to good account. In Surat where the strings of toddy carts form a conspicuous feature of the city traffic and where the Viceroy made remarks on the consumption of liquor, a large proportion of the work people's earnings goes in drink. The mill operatives of Gujarat indeed seem to be a particularly hilarious set of people, for in Ahmedabad also they are stated to be prone to drink and its concomitant debt. In the Deccan they are not so emphatically accused of wasting their earnings, but improvidence is still their failing, for fifty per cent. of them are stated to be in debt. The report gives some interesting figures regarding the employment of women and children in the factories and workshops. In the Presidency there are 35,850 women operatives and over twenty-two thousand of these are employed in Bombay. There are 6,701 children engaged in factories under the Act, but it is noted that there is in Bombay a tendency to employ only those over fourteen, and in Sind employers are inclined to discontinue their employment altogether. Owing to the difficulties of enforcing the law in reference to children under fourteen, the Inspectors are disposed to encourage this tendency on the part of employers. Last year there were 1,664 accidents reported from the factories, but only 61 were described as serious, and not more than 28 were fatal. Millowners and proprietors of other concerns where machinery is used display a ready willingness to meet the demands of the Government Inspectors to ensure protection for the workers and when accidents do occur, they are almost invariably the result of carelessness and neglect of precautions on the part of the operatives themselves. It was necessary to institute only four prosecutions under the Act last year, but in regard to those a complaint is made by the Department that magistrates are disposed to inflict only very light fines upon employers charged with breaches of the law. In some respects the Act appears to need amendment to secure a more effective enforcement of its provisions, and on this matter Mr. Gray states that a special report is in preparation.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

The free man casting with unpurchased hand the vote that shakes the turrets of the land is, no doubt, a very inspiring sight. What sort of a sight will result when the free woman joins generally in the process, occasions some misgivings in many quarters. The Federal Parliament of Australia has, however, no qualms on the subject. Among the remarkable measures which have distinguished the beginning of its career, has been the passing of an Act giving votes to the women of the Commonwealth. They are thus enabled to shake the turrets of the land to a limited extent. The Commonwealth has given to women the felicity of casting their unpurchased votes on the matters which the Federal Parliament has to decide. But not all the various Colonies have yet been persuaded to be equally generous. Certain of them decline to admit women to a voice in the questions which affect the Colonists in their daily lives much more closely than the broad issues with which the Commonwealth has to deal. In Victoria, for example, the Legislative Council offers a steadfast opposition to the demands of the woman's suffragists, while in New South Wales the vote has yet to be given to the other sex. The Legislative Assembly in Victoria has on six occasions passed a measure conferring womanhood suffrage, but the Upper Chamber which is known as the Legislative Council has equally as often thrown out the Bill. In New South Wales the promoters of a similar Bill have met with even less encouragement. To South Australia, however, belongs the distinction of having been the first of the Federal Colonies to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise on equal terms with men. Eight years ago the Legislature decided to give votes to the women with the result that on the electoral register for the chief city constituencies they now outnumber the men. Within the last three years the number of men on the rolls has decreased from 83,640 to 76,767. On the other hand the women voters have increased during the same period from 68,375 to 71,682. In the principal city constituencies, the voters' lists number 32,801 women against 30,484 men, and the parliamentary candidate has thus to pay special regard to the ladies. In Western Australia, also the women enjoy equal electoral rights with the men, but Queensland like Victoria and New South Wales has yet to be convinced of the wisdom of such an extension of the franchise. In New Zealand, that home of pioneer legislative experiments, women have for some years enjoyed the possession of votes, while in 1896 the property qualification for all electors was abolished. Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland have had ample opportunity of noting how woman's suffrage operates in the neighbouring colonies, and it may be argued the results justify their opposition to its adoption. For the present, at any rate, the women of these States are in a position, curiously contrary to that of women voters in England. There the possession of the necessary qualification gives women the right to vote in local elections, but they are kept from the Parliamentary ballot box. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, women may vote for the return of members to the Federal Parliament which discusses questions of fiscal policy and alien immigration, while they are prohibited from any voice in educational or other purely domestic matters, which are decided by the State Legislatures. The advocates of the feminine vote are, however, encouraged by the Act of the Federal Parliament, and before their assaults even the barriers raised by the Victorian Legislative Council will, doubtless, ultimately fall.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

From a Reuter's telegram published to-day, it will be seen that the prestige of British rowing has passed unscathed through the Henley Regatta, all foreign and colonial competitors in the contest for the Diamond Sculls having been defeated. The sculls this year have been annexed by F.S. Kelly of Balliol College, Oxford, who in the final defeated Etherington-Smith of Cambridge University. It is now some years since the Diamond Sculls were won by a foreigner or colonial, the last occasion being in 1897, when F. H. Ten Eyck, U. S.A., proved victorious. Previous to that year the Sculls had only been won once by a foreigner, by J. K. Bows, of the Neptune Rowing Club, Amsterdam, in 1893. The trophy has now been carried off by Oxford University seven times against Cambridge's once.

His Excellency Lord Northcote will arrive in Bombay at 11 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 21st instant, and will leave for Poona the same day by the 11 p. m. train.

During the cyclonic storms of the middle of last month it will be remembered that the Karachi mail steamer was considerably delayed, and the P. & O. mail steamer left Bombay without having taken on board the Karachi mails. This occasioned a complaint, the opinion being expressed that the mail should be detained until the steamer from Karachi had arrived. It was pointed out that the authorities had power to delay the sailing of steamer for England until the mail from Burma had arrived at Bombay, but that they could not, under existing conditions, detain her for more than four hours in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer from Karachi. We are now informed that the question of extending the period of detention is under consideration.

Sir George Moore has been appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

A great number of applications have been received for the post of Secretary to the Simla Municipality, Simla itself furnishing many candidates.

A step towards the much-needed reforestation of Kulu has just been taken by the closing of certain forests to the public for twenty years.

A rumour is again current in Kabul that a Russian mission to congratulate the Amir on his accession to the throne is being sent from Samarkand. The members of the mission are said to be Mahomedan officers. This may prove to be only a revival of the story that was in circulation last spring.

"The Case against a Calicut Prince" is the heading given by the "Pioneer" to a report of the case case against Kuttani Rajah, of the Zamorin family. This is the first time says the "Madras Mail" we have heard of "Princes" in Calicut. It is certainly time that some definite and authorative rules were promulgated concerning the use of this and similar titles in India.

The ensuing number of the "Journal of the United Service Institute" promises to be of more than ordinary interest, as it will contain, among other articles, not only the gold medal prize essay on "The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India", by Captain Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, but also an article on horse-breeding by the well-known specialist Sir John Watson, and an article by Colonel C. B. Mayne, author of "Fire Tactics", dealing with the subject of modern developments of mounted infantry.

It is not a little strange that in this country of much route marching, where in many cases the only bridges over big rivers are railway bridges, no general attempt has hitherto been made to make all such bridges easily practicable for troops on the march. The attention of Government having lately been drawn to the matter, it has just been decided to expend a lakh of rupees on provision of suitable roadways over railway bridges for the foot passage of troops.

Electricity as motive power for pulling punkhas in barracks by no means holds the field, and at present has a strong rival in compressed air. Some time ago Messrs. Heaily and Gresham obtained permission to install a compressed air punkah-pulling machine in one of the barracks at Barrackpore as an experiment, and the test of the present hot weather has proved so satisfactory that Government has now decided to extend the installation to all the barracks of British troops in the station at a cost of Rs. 26,000 The work will be started at once, and the larger experiment will be watched with interest.

Some idea of the magnitude of the native splendour at the Delhi Coronation Durbar may be gathered from the fact that no less than fifty-four leading Princes of India have been invited to the assemblage by the Government of India, and most of them have already accepted. This figure does not include the numerous smaller Chiefs who will be invited by the Local Governments, but refers solely to the more important rulers who are entitled, as a matter of right, to receive their invitations direct from the Supreme Government. How many Rajahs and Nawabs the eighteen Local Governments and Administrations of India will bring to Delhi, it is at present impossible to say.

Polish farmers have begun lately to pay more attention to dairy work, writes the British Consul at Warsaw. The attempts of several big British importers to buy butter here have directed the attention of Polish farmers to this branch of farm industry which has been very much neglected till now. The trial shipments of butter from this country to England were, however a failure, and convinced the people that only first-class butter can find a ready sale in England, and this cannot be supplied, unless modern dairies, fitted with up-to-date machinery, are built. There was much talking of establishing large co-operative dairies, but want of energy and money seems to have caused the project to fall through. There might be an opening in this line for British enterprise, and if such dairies were established there would be also an output for dairy machinery, cooling app

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"CRUEL RUMOURS" DENIED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The "Lancet" says that King Edward's general health is most satisfactory.

His Majesty sleeps excellently.

The wound is granulating slowly but well.

"In view of the cruel rumours", the "Lancet" says, "our duty is to say, in the clearest possible terms, that the King is free from cancer".

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO HIS MAJESTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, JULY 11.

The latest bulletins having announced his Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty Edward VII. out of danger, and continuing in uninterrupted progress towards recovery, his Highness the Nawab Saheb Valiahad Shahezada Sheramumakhanji and the members of the ruling family [of Vazeer Saheb and courtiers assembled in the Khas palace and held a thanksgiving service; and having offered special prayers for his Imperial Majesty's safely getting through the serious illness, expressed their unbounded joy for the continued progress towards improvement. His Highness issued orders that a congratulatory telegram be sent to his Imperial Majesty, and that his subjects of all castes and creeds should offer prayers for his Majesty.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CORONATION.

RECEPTION BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT ST JAMES' PALACE.

THE INDIA OFFICE RECEPTION.

A MEMORABLE STATE CEREMONEY.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Prince and Princess of Wales held a brilliant reception yesterday evening at St. James' Palace. Nine hundred Colonial visitors were present. The whole of the Palace was thrown open.

Lord George Hamilton speaking in the House of Commons said that the Reception at the India office, on the 4th was not an evening party but a State ceremony of importance, as commemorating the fact that for the first time in the history of the country the sovereign at his Coronation occupied the position of Lord Paramount of India.

THE DATE OF THE CORONATION.

CONSTERNATION AT HOLIDAY RESORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables that the report that the Coronation will take place in August has caused consternation at the seaside resorts.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

THE EXPENDITURE FOR INDIAN GUESTS.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

It is notified that India will pay the whole of the expenses connected with the visits of the Indian Coronation guests.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

ITALIAN MONARCH'S VISIT TO THE TSAR.

The King of Italy has started for Russia.

THE SANDHURST RUSTICATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, JULY 11

The Sandhurst incidents have been debated upon in the House of Lords. Lord Roberts defended the punishments that have been awarded. He said there had been a series of misdemeanours showing relaxed discipline at Sandhurst, and necessitating measures to end an intolerable state of things.

He promised to examine into individual cases. The "Times" says Government cannot hesitate to institute a thorough reorganisation at Sandhurst.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The "Temps," in a leading article, says that France must clearly define her action in Siam.

France is free to act as she thinks expedient within her sphere, but she must devote herself to defending her position on the Menam Valley, which is only possible if she possesses the confidence of the Siamese.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that France's attitude in Siam is nowise aggressive. That she has no intention of presently embarking on a policy of [establishing an effective occupation in her sphere of influence agreed to in 1896. Her efforts will be directed to placing French interests on a good footing in the Siamese Court and in social and business circles.

[An appeal was published in the May number of "Blackwood" to the British Government to interfere so as to prevent further French aggression in directions of Burma's south-eastern frontier. According to the writer Siam's neighbours are making themselves intensely offensive, not so much by any action justifying extreme measures of retaliation, but by adopting a contemptible and irritating policy of pin-pricks which is so characteristic of a declining nation. The danger of French aggression in this region has on numerous occasions been brought to the notice of the Foreign Office and more pointedly by Lord Curzon, who in a "Nineteenth Century" article wrote:—" It is safe to say that the pressure of a great European Power, whose interests throughout the world it is the merest cant to deny, are hostile to our own, in close proximity to the Indian frontier upon the east, would more than duplicate the responsibility, anxiety and expense entailed in the simultaneous approach of another great European Power similarly hostile to England upon the west, and when it is remembered that those Powers are animated no merely by a common antagonism, but by a reciprocal friendship all but amounting to alliance, it will be obvious that no British or Indian statesman can take legitimate shelter behind an attitude of transcendental unconcern.

France is to all appearances endeavouring to provoke Siam to some action which shall give them a reasonable excuse for destroying that independence and integrity. France is represented at the Siamese Court by a skilful diplomatist whose one aim it is to extract further concessions of territory and further privileges from Siam. When asked to withdraw from Chantaboun, France replied that Siam's discharge of its treaty obligations is still incomplete. France now demands new territory and urges cession of the portion of the Luang Prabang province, which lies to the west of the Mekong—between four and five thousand square miles of country, mostly forested with teak. To secure possession of Chantaboun and get rid of the iniquitous worries of the registration system, Siam would cede this territory. What the writer in "Blackwood" is serious about is, that Great Britain shall use her influence to keep France to the left bank of the Mekong which she ought not to be allowed to cross. "For," says he, "we may be assured that if the French are allowed to instal themselves on the right bank of the Mekong it will be the prelude to further disputes with the king's government, to new methods of pressure or to developments of the old, until Siam shall be induced to part with still further territory". But if the French approach the Menam drainage basin, they would contravene their agreement with Great Britain not to acquire either territory or exclusive commercial privileges, and not to employ force except for the maintenance of the independence of the kingdom of Siam.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WEST INDIES, CALAMITIES.

FRESH VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN MARTINIQUE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A fresh volcanic eruption, lasting four hours, took place yesterday evening at Fort-de-France.

The losses are unknown.

The population is in a state of panic.

Fears exist for the safety of the British Scientific Mission.

[At a meeting of the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society on May 28th, a sum was granted to defray the expenses of a small commission to investigate the recent eruptions in the West Indies. Its members, Dr. Tempest Anderson, who was to study the geographical effects and take photographs, and Dr. Flett, who was to devote himself to petrological questions. They started on the 25th. They were to first visit St. Vincent, and after examination of the Soufriere, to go on to Martinique in order to collect specimens for comparative purposes and ascertain, if possible, the true history of the destruction of St. Pierre. The scientists who went from New York to Martinique agree that the eruption of Mount Pelee in May was unique, and of surpassing interest to experts. The analysen of the debris, which is not lava in any true use of the word, discloses why the captains of vessels truly reported that the compass needles whirled around in an inexplicable manner when far at sea. They were disturbed in the centre of the American continent. Seventy-six per cent. of the downfall was magnetic, including over five per cent. of magnetite, the most magnetic mineral known. The electrical phenomena are also important and interesting. The gaseous effects are attributed to dry superheated steam. Scientists say that Mount Pelee is an explosive, not an eruptive volcano, and that the explosions are progressively violent at longer intervals.]

THE LADYSMITH AND SPIONKOP CONTROVERSIES.

SIR CHAS. WARREN'S CASE.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said there is no similarity in the cases of General Buller and General Warren, and to allow a rejoinder to General Warren would be contrary to precedent and to discipline.

[A defence of Sir Charles Warren was published in the June number of the "Monthly Review". In April last Sir Charles writes to the "Times":—

"For the past two years I have considered it right to remain silent under the critisms passed on me in the Spion Kop despatches.

But recently a White-book has been published containing, I have no doubt, all the despatches having reference to the Spion Kop operations, which had reached the War Office in March, 1900.

This White-book, however, does not contain some of the most important documents bearing on the subject, and those now published, if considered by themselves, give a totally incorrect view of the matter, and one which reflects most injuriously upon the military reputations of myself and those who served so well under me.

"I trust that my conduct will be justified by the publication by his Majesty's Government of complete documents—a course I should infinitely prefer to undertaking my own justification.

"But the military reputation of myself and of those who were under me is involved.

"Pending such Government action (which I trust may be taken without delay), I refrain from troubling you with any further statement at present".

In the "Monthly" Mr. W. B. Worsfold says General Buller's complaints of Sir Charles were unjustifiable as well as inconsistent with the telegrams which he had previously despatched to the War Office; while Lord Roberts criticism of Sir Charles so far as it applies to the operations in question, was based upon a grave misapprehension of the actual circumstances to which these complaints refer. Apparently Sir Charles now contemplates publishing his own version of affairs.]

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

ADDRESS FROM LONDON CITY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Lord Hopetoun will not be among the Prince of Wales' guests at the luncheon to Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Corporation of the City of London will present to Lord Kitchener an address in a gold casket. The Corporation will also invite Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and officers returned from the war, and the Indian and Colonial Coronation guests to a Reception at the Guildhall, in celebration of the conclusion of peace.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated, London, the 9th instant, says:—

Great preparations are being made in London to give Lord Kitchener a rousing welcome home when he arrives on Saturday.

The stands which were erected by the Government on Constitution Hill for the Coronation, will be utilised for the demonstration.

A large body of troops will take part, and the whole of the Indian Contingent will assist in the ceremonies.

ISSUE OF RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The East Indian Railway is issuing three per cent. Debentures to the extent of a million and-a-half, Sterling, at 97.

Applications will close on or before 15th inst.

[Presiding over the ordinary general meeting of the E. I. R. in December last, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Strachey said the gross receipts during the half-year from the 2,136 miles of railway now worked by the undertaking, amounted to Rs. 3,70,70,671 almost the exact sum mentioned at the June general meeting. The estimate of the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 1,26,59,231 was almost as exact, and the net earning, amounting to Rs. 2,44,11,450 was within Rs. 6,000 of the estimate. The final result was that she company's share of the surplus amounts to Rs. 10,04,550 which, after deducting Indian income tax, had produced a sum of £65,324. The remittance had been made at the exchange of 1s. 4d. per rupee, a rate that seemed now to have firmly established itself, and admitted of the payment of a dividend of £1 per cent. for the half-year in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent., being only 1s. less than that of the previous June half-year. The estimate for the current half-year ending on 31st December was a surplus of Rs. 79,76,000 of which the company's share would be Rs. 8,77,000, and with a remittance of the money at 1s. 4d. per rupee, it should permit of a payment of 17s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. or 1s. better than 1900, making a total for the year of £5 17s. per cent. He then intimated that extensions had been asked of them by the Secretary of State of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Jherriah coal fields, the relief of congestion of traffic on the lower section of the E. I. R., and the provision of an independent access to Calcutta from the North-West Provinces. Presumably it is for these works or some of them the funds are now being raised.]

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS' FINAL.

All foreign and Colonial competitors at Henley have been defeated in the Diamond Sculls' Final.

Kelly beat Etherington-Smith.

THE RETURN OF THE BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram dated, London, the 9th instant, states:—

Arrangements are now being made for the repatriation of the Boers abroad. It is hoped to commence sending them back almost immediately.

Small district commissions with resident magistrates presiding, have been appointed to supervise the work.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A PORTUGUESE PRINCE.

A cablegram from the London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" dated, the 9th instant, states:—

The Royal Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, two gamins and an adult were remanded at Southwark to-day on a grave charge. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 25th ultimo. The prince has been admitted to bail.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Assistant Surgeons McMullen, Gillespie, Pereira, Dias and DeSouza receive a step in promotion each vice Fonseca retired.

Indian Staff Corps.—Captains Ward, Richards, and Bonding to be majors, and 2nd Lieuts. Trail Webster, Simpson and Greenway to be lieutenants.

NAGPUR VOLUNTEERS:—Lieut. Lee resigns his commission.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers:—Major Campion is promoted to lieut.-colonel; Captain Barnard to major, Lieut. Barnett to captain, and 2nd lieut. Neal to lieutenant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanders Holland, and Deberry and Kend ll to be Commanders 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade, respectively

Commander Simpson is permitted to retire.

Commander Aves, from Madras, is appointed Port Officer at Karachi vice Commander Hooper appointed Deputy Conservator, Port of Madras.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

The following officers who have been ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—

Major T. K. Johnston, R. F. A.; Lieuts. Chance, 5th Lancers; Lynch and Tomlinson, 2nd Batn. East Kent; Barnett-Hitchcock 1st Batn., Royal Fusiliers; Collier, 2nd Batn. S. W. Borderers; Colville, 1st Batn. South Staffords: Daybeng, 2nd Batn. Essex; Watson, 2nd Batt. Derbyshire; Mace, 1st Batn. North Lancashire; Mallinson, 2nd Battalion York; L. C. Parker Jervis, 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifles; and Gordon Duff 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders. 2nd Lieuts. H. S. May, Royal Engineer, Hunter and Hunter 2nd Batn, West Surrey; Huxable, 4th Batn. Cheshire; Collins, 2nd Batn. Cornwall L. I.; Dunn, 1st Batn. South Stafford; and Birdwood 2nd Batn. York L. I.

DEATH OF SIRDAR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE.

A PROMINENT POONA CITIZEN.

POONA, JULY 11.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee died this morning at his residence Bhowani Peth, at 2-30, from failure of the heart. He was a leading citizen of Poona. He was born on the 24th December, 1838, and was thus in his 64th year at the time of his death. He was a favourite pupil of Sir Edwin Arnold, when the latter was Principal of the Deccan College, and maintained correspondence with him throughout his life. The Sirdar was a man of various attainments. He was a good amateur photographer, had among his collection photos of some of the Anglo-Indian celebrities of Western India, amongst them being one of Lord Sandhurst when he was in Poona as a boy of twelve years. Deceased was the first to introduce paper-making in Western India, and the mill he opened is now called the Reay Paper Mill. He also built a small cotton mill and an ice factory. He was secretary and agent of the Deccan Bank, and purchased recently the Gadag Cotton Mill. The Sirdar was formerly a member of the Legislative Council and was president of the city municipality. Under his regime many improvements were carried out. He was widely known and at one time was the champion shot of India. In 1877 he won the championship gold medal of the W. I. R. A., and also won the Governor's cup in 1873, and the Viceroy's cup in 1882, altogether as a marksman he won nine cups and twelve medals, one being from the National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom.

He was president of the House Owner's Association, chairman of the Lunatic Asylum Committee, president of the Albert Edward Institute, of the Deccan Club, and a member of Yerrowda reformatory school, and Fergusson College committees. The deceased leaves six sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. His eldest son Mr. Godrej who is Deputy Accountant-General is now in England on leave. Out of respect for deceased the Reay Paper Mills, the Deccan Bank, the Deccan College, the Albert Edward Institute, the municipal workshop and several municipal schools were closed. Deceased was much respected not only by his own community but by all, and in him Poona has lost one of its best advisers.

The funeral of the late Sirdar took place this afternoon.

Mourners began to arrive shortly after three o'clock, and the room was soon filled up with ladies and gentlemen, and a large number of friends and near relations from Bombay. Besides Parsis there were good number of Brahmins, Hindus, Mahomedans and other caste people gathered. After the usual ceremony the procession left the house at 4-30. Many followed to the Tower of Silence.

During the day several telegrams and letters of condolence from members of the Government and others were received by the deceased's family.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT SHOLAPUR.

Lord Northcote leaves Poona for Sholapur on 15th instant. His Excellency will open the new High School and new Victoria Market there. The local board and municipality will present addresses. In the evening a reception will be held in the Ripon Hall.

FIRE IN THE RECORD ROOM.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

LARGE NUMBER OF RECORDS DESTROYED.

POONA, JULY 11.

A fire which might have done serious damage broke out this evening in the Military Accounts office in one of the record rooms.

About the time of closing office, a smell of burning paper was discovered. A search was made and the smell was found to come from one of the record rooms, where a lot of records were kept. Water was at once poured on, but the smoke was very thick and nothing could be seen of the fire. A hose was brought and in half an hour the smouldering records were thoroughly soaked.

A large number of records were destroyed, and the wooden flooring has been charred.

It is not known how the fire occurred.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CHIEF OF RUTLAM.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 11.

The Maharajah of Rutlam, having married the second Princess of Cutch, daughter of the Rao of Cutch, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day from Bhuj by special train en route to his capital, with the marriage party.

Mr. Lambert, Police Superintendent, Rao Bahadur Manoookbram Muljee, Assistant Police Superintendent, and Motilal Lalbhai, the late Divan of Cutch, were present at the station.

CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEANS AT MADRAS.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

MADRAS, JULY 11.

At the Police Court to-day, the magistrate delivered judgment in the case brought by Messrs Ramsay and Company against Mr. Robertson and the Pell Brothers. In dismissing the case and discharging the accused the magistrate held that Mr. Robertson's conduct was not such as brought him within the four corners of the penal provisions of the criminal law, though he was civilly liable to prosecution. The Pell Brothers in his magistrate's opinion had done nothing dishonest to connect them with the so-called fraud.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Mr. E. H. McDonald has one year's extension of his appointment as Deputy Examiner of Military Works Accounts, Bombay Command, from September next.

The addition of 43 British subordinates to the supply branch of the Supply and Transport Corps is sanctioned. The increase to be recruited at the rate of fifteen men quarterly, commencing on the 1st instant, and to be absorbed partly by the Punjab and Bengal and partly by Bombay.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 11.—Macnamara, Captain, Bo., 13th Bombay Infantry, on furlough, from Quetta.

Codrington, Captain, Bo., 17th Bombay Infantry, from leave from England.

Whittle, Major, Bengal, 13th Lancers, on leave from Sangor.

Forrest, Major, Bengal, R A M C, on leave from Bhim Tal.

Griffith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, I M S, on furlough from Malakand.

DEPARTURES, JULY 11—Forrest, Major, Bengal, R A M C, on leave to Calcutta.

Harvey, Captain, Bo., R A M C, on duty to Deesa.

Codrington, Captain, Bo., 17th Infantry, on duty to Poona.

REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO CRITICISM.

THE following memorandum, a resolution of Government, dated Bombay Castle, 11th July 1902, (Famine Department) was published yesterday over the signature of Mr. W. T. Morrison:—

Leading articles in the "Times of India" of 9th and 10th instant on the subject of remissions of land revenue are based on an essentially incorrect statement of the instructions of Government on the point discussed. There has been no order to the effect that—"In all other cases in which it has been deemed necessary or desirable to suspend or postpone the collection of land revenue, it should be carefully ascertained to which individual occupants relief is due," etc. On the contrary it has been made clear that all suspensions which have been authorized are at once to be converted into remissions, but no suspensions have been authorized or could be authorised without inquiry, whatever the nature of the inquiry may be. As regards, however part of the revenue (mainly that pertaining to the current revenue year 1901-1902) when the figures of suspensions were required in February last, inquiry had not been made or completed, and it had not been determined or directed how much of it should be declared for immediate collection, how much should be remitted and how much should be held over for collection in future years. It was necessary, therefore, to include in the statement of suspensions made for the purpose of the budget an estimate of the last item, and the orders as regards it is as follows:—"In cases in which there was merely an estimate of the amount of which it would be necessary to suspend the collection for the reason above stated it will now be necessary to determine to which individual occupants relief is due," etc.

The representation that there is inconsistency between the instructions issued to district officers and the statement in reply to the Presidency Association that "what has been authorized is the remission of suspended arrears" is without foundation. There has never been any intention on the part of this Government, nor, it is believed, on the part of the Government of India to remit arrears which could at once be paid without hardship, and to grant exemption from their public dues to those who are in no way entitled to it. The exceptional liberality accorded on this occasion in the immediate remission of arrears which according to previous practice would have been held over for collection, or possible collection, in future years, part of which could then be levied "without any semblance of oppression," although part also could probably never be recovered. The large amount of suspensions ordered to be converted into remissions is, it is to be remembered, exclusive of large remissions which have been separately ordered. The Bombay Budget statement presented to the Local Legislative Council last August dealt only with suspensions and remissions up to the end of 1900-1901, and the fact that the remissions and suspensions referred to in it approximate to the sum of Rs. 130 lakhs which represents the actual and probable suspensions exclusive of remissions separately ordered up to the end of 1901-1902 is a mere accident.

A copy of Government Resolution No. 940, dated 21st April 1902, is attached.

The Government of India have sanctioned the remission of land revenue due to famine to the extent of Rs. 1,30,00,000 in this Presidency. The sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 is based on figures of actual or probable suspension at the end of the revenue year 1901-1902 and of estimated suspensions for the current revenue year as reported by the Collectors from time to time. The intention is that revenue, the collection of which it was considered desirable to suspend owing to the inability of those from whom it is due to pay it at once without hardship, should now be remitted. In cases in which the suspensions were granted after detailed inquiry regarding crops reaped and ability to pay from resources at disposal they can now be converted into remissions without further investigation. In cases in which there was merely an estimate of the amount of which it would be necessary to suspend the collection for the reason above stated it will now be necessary to determine to which individual occupants relief is due, and whether the whole or only a proportion of the arrears due from them should be struck off the accounts in accordance with the intention above described. Of course occupants who reaped sufficient crops or have other means than borrowing of discharging their dues are not entitled to relief. These orders supersede the instruction contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No.8404, dated 5th December 1901, and all previous instructions inconsistent with them.

The Collectors of all districts in the Presidency proper in which there are arrears due to famine should submit through the Commissioner not later than 1st August 1902 final statements of the amounts remitted in accordance with these orders in the form appended to this Resolution. It will probably not be possible to make the actual remissions exactly the same as the amounts the collection of which it was estimated there would be sufficient reason for suspending, but if the estimates were made with care there should not be great divergence. The attention of the Collectors should at the same time be invited to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 783, dated 1st April 1902, intimating that Government will be prepared to sanction temporary establishments on a limited scale for tabulating arrears in the several districts. The Commissioner in Sind should also be requested to obtain and submit a similar statement for the Thar and Parkar Districts.

KHANDESH NOTES.

OUR Khandesh correspondent writes:—The most important topic is as usual the weather. About Dhulia there has been very fair rain at intervals, and young cotton plants look very well. But all the rain which fell up to the 7th July was thunder showers, and they are usually very local. Thus it happened that while some parts got more than their share, others were left nearly dry. This was particularly shown in the western talukas, where there was a practically complete break for nearly a month. On the 7th and 8th, however, almost all parts reported heavy rain.

The uncertainty of the season has rather interfered with the gyrakhana, for nearly all the members are district officers, and fears of famine have taken them out into their respective charges.

The Collector is at present visiting Nandurbar and Taloda, which up to date have been worse off for rain than any other part.

There were many in this district and outside it who were glad to see the distinction conferred on Mr. Luck, lately D. S. P. here, on Coronation Day. Whatever crops failed in the famine years, dacoits and thieves grew and multiplied, and it required a man of no little energy, tact and patience to eradicate these social evils.

Here, as elsewhere great preparations had been made to celebrate Coronation Day, by a dinner to some thousands of poor people, the expenses of which were to be partly met by subscriptions and partly by the proceeds of a Fancy Fair and sports. Everything was of course postponed, except that some of the poor people's food, which was already prepared, was distributed. It is cheering to see in the telegrams from England that the postponement probably need not be over long.

THANKS FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Last year you very kindly allowed me space in your columns to plead for donations towards a fund for Mr. Albert Midlane, author of "There's a Friend for little children", besides hundreds of similar hymns for young people and others. I now beg space to thank all those—and money came from every section of the Empire—who so kindly enabled the Indian Sunday School Union Treasurer (J. A. Galloway Esq.) to send Rs. 350-11 to London where it was added to a fund being raised by the Sunday School Union, for the same purpose.

Mr. Midlane is now receiving the sum of £2.1.10½ per week and £1,000 has been invested in an annuity for his benefit. In acknowledging help from India, Mr. Midlane desires me to thank all the donors to his fund which I now do with great pleasure.—Yours, &c.,

R. BURGES.
Gen. Sec, I. S. S. Union.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Majunga restored.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Communication Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto, Plata Martinique interrupted, Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m., of the 11th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	2	27 p.m.	...	99
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m., of the 11th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	22	0	4
" Karachi	0	17	0	3
" Madras	0	37	0	10

AN astronomical lecturer lately accounted to his audience in a principal provincial town, for the change which had, for some years past, taken place in our seasons of the year, by expressing his belief, that the globe had somehow or other received a "kick", which had changed its position, and as the last accounts from Italy inform us, that an intense cold prevailed during the last month, at Genoa, we are disposed to adopt the itinerant philosopher's opinion.—From the Times' of June 10, 1803.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I have read with interest the criticisms on the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Team that have appeared the last three weeks under the signature of "Young Ebor" in your contemporary, as also Mr. Milne's letter which appeared on the 10th in the same paper. I don't know who "Young Ebor" is, but judging from the general style of the remarks made, I should think he has never played cricket and knows very little about the games. In connection with last Saturday's match, Mr. Milne no doubt would have pleased everyone if he had not declared until Mr. Cheetham had made a century and then extended the time at the end, until it was too dark to play any longer so as to give the Y. M. C. A. a chance of winning. That he did not do either, was entirely his own business as it nobody else's, and anyone knowing Mr. Milne and what a sportsman he is, would know that he would not have acted as he did without good advice. I am not therefore exaggerating, when I say that the insinuation (and I can call it no less), that Mr. Milne deliberately kept on the strict letter of the law and drew stumps at 6, so that the Y.M. C. A. should not have a chance of winning, was particularly offensive. In support of my statement, I may say, and I think what I am going to say is correct, that Mr. Milne received letters from friends asking him in all seriousness if he had really been capable of doing what your contemporary's critic had imputed to him. Comment is needless! If "Young Ebor", or his friend, (the general tone of the last criticism is so like the two previous ones that I think "Young Ebor" must have revised his friend's letter), had remarked that the Gymkhana team dropped seven catches before the first two Y. M. C. A. batsmen got into double figures, he would have been stating an actual fact and something that would have been worth reading. The Editor in his footnote states that no attack on Mr Milne's captaincy has never been intended. May I ask then what was meant by the following remarks in a previous criticism (I am quoting from memory):—"Milne may not be Lord Hawke or A. C. Maclaren, it follows therefore, etc., etc." as if any one would attempt to compare a scratch team like the Gymkhana (some of whose members don't practice twice a week), so that it is an experiment playing team) with a first-class county team at Home.

To go back still further, I consider that the remarks applied to Major Lambs' and Captain Tomkins' cricket were as untrue as they were impertinent. To a cricketer, moreover, they would convey no meaning, and if any one had asked me at the nets while watching either of these gentlemen practising, if I did not think the attitude of one "was gauche like" and the cricket of the other savoured of the "sere and yellow", I should have asked him what on earth he meant! In conclusion, I would remark that these matches are friendly games between private clubs: no gate-money is paid by the lookers-on and none of the players are paid. If you will excuse my saying so, therefore, I think it would be in better taste and more to the point if the critics were to confine their remarks to facts and not indulge in personalities.

Under the circumstances, it is incomprehensible with what object "Young Ebor" can have made his "fair and legitimate" comments! I will give him credit for more sense than to imagine that he meant them as a display of wit!—Yours etc.,

Bombay, 11th July. ONE DISGUSTED.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

B, V, A, VS. R. A. (COLABA).

ON the Cooperage last evening before a good attendance of spectators the football teams of the B. V. A. and the R. A, (Colaba) met in connection with the Bombay Association Football League. The Gunners pressed from the onset, and by excellent forward play netted the ball within the first ten minutes. For some time they were unable to penetrate the B. V. A. defence, but eventually the centre getting his head to the ball, scored cleverly for the second time. For the rest of the half they had matters all their own way. In the last five minutes the Gunners left inside sent in a soft shot, and the B. V A custodian, slipped at the crucial moment and allowed the ball to go through for the third time,

In the second half the B. V. A. had the advantage of the wind and a short time play was even. The slippery state of the ground in the goal mouth however, again accounted for a mistake on the part of the B. V. A. goal-keeper, and the fourth goal for the Gunners was registered. Five minutes before the end of the game a foul was given against the Gunners within their "25", and from the resultant penalty the B, V. A. scored easily. The game ended:—

R. A. (Colaba)..... 4 goals.
B. V. A ..... 1 goal.

The following is the League table up to date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	4	3	0	0	7
Oxford L. I.	2	2	0	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	4	1	2	1	4
Bombay Rovers	3	1	0	2	4
B, V, A.	3	1	2	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	3	0	2	1	1
Telegraph	3	0	3	0	0

Two points are given for a win and one for a draw

THE JACOBITE REBELLION OF 1745.

ON Thursday evening about 60 members of the Bombay Ladies, Branch [of the National Indian Association assembled at Mrs. MacMillan's residence, Elphinstone College, to hear a lecture given by Prof. Macmillan on "The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745". The lecturer gave a brief history of the stirring incidents connected with this eventful period and narrated some of the hardships endured by "Bonnie Prince Charlie" and his faithful followers during that time. In the course of the lecture some very touching and beautiful songs were sung with great feeling by Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. McLain illustrating some of the incidents narrated. The last four songs were indeed pathetic including "O, Was'e me for Prince Charlie" describing the sad and lovely life of the unfortunate prince after the Rebellion was over; and "The Lament of Flora Macdonald" which deplores his sad departure from his native land to foreign countries never to return. The lecture ended with the sorrowful song called "The Lament of Prince Charlie", the pathos of which was well brought out by Mrs. MacMillan.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. E. M. Slater to Professor MacMillan for the very interesting lecture given, and to Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. McBain for so charmingly illustrating the lectures, and also to Mrs. MacMillan for so kindly lending her drawing room and for her kind hospitality. This was seconded by Mrs. Lookmani and carried unanimously amidst applause from all present.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Thursday says:—We have had two good showers and the total rain up to date is nearly two inches. The weather is close and sultry, and more rain is expected.—People look satisfied, since there is rain all round the district. Deaths from fever are on the increase and malaria is appearing.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton visited the city to inspect the newly devised police-lines in the Gaikwar's haveli. He took a drive to the local college and inspected the jail and returned to Bombay the same day.

There was a public lecture on Monday under the auspices of the Social and Literary Association by R. Narsingrao, B. A. Wadia, B. A., C. S. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., presiding. The lecture was more or less a criticism on Mr G, M, Tripathis' last two lectures.

THE COLABA FORESHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Mr. K. N. Wadya has done a public service by drawing the attention of the Municipal Corporation to the unsightly and insanitary state of the foreshore from the Parsi Sanitarium to Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, is our energetic Health Officer aware that in this important portion of a city, boasting to be the first in India, there are still bun galows with no sort of accommodation for the servants, who are thus obliged to pollute the foreshore at all hours of the day as well as at night. The Municipality ought either to provide public accommodation at convenient distances or ought to compel landlords to provide such accommodation in their compounds. Mr. Wadya should follow up what he has already done for a little more by calling on bungalows at Colaba having no proper accommodation for servants or possessing such imperfect accommodation that the tenants could not in their own interests allow it to be used by their servants,

—Yours, etc.,

11th July. COLABA.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

The following is the team that will represent the Gymkhana in the above match on the Gymkhana ground at 2 p.m. sharp to-day:—Major Walton, Major Rogers, Captains Carnegy, and Tomkins, and Messrs. Cheetham, Aston, Coombe, Sale, Harrington, Bunning and Douglas, R. N. It will be seen that Major Lamb, Paymaster Lean, and Messrs. Milne, and Russell are not playing, while Mr. Lumsden has not returned from South India. The Oxfords will not be able to place a very strong side in the field as none of the following officers are available this year:—Captain J. D. W. Davy, J. T. Weatherby, M. F. R. Wingfield, H. C. Frith, L. E. S. Ward, and A. C. Norman.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A.

A cricket match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. C. Club, will be played to-day on the Cooperage ground, Fort, commencing at 2 p.m sharp. The following will represent the Hindu Gymkhana:—Messrs. P. K. Telang, C. V. Mehta, G. R. Kirtiker (captain), P. Sukhadia, W. Talpade, R. V. Agasker, K. A. Date, G. E. Khote, M. Pai Deo and Diwekar.

AMONG THE BOER PRISONERS.

STORIES OF ESCAPES.

A SHORT time ago I found myself working on an electric light installation around a Boer camp in India, a camp consisting of a series of tents in the midst of a military cantonment, placed as it seemed to me in a wilderness of deserts and relieved only here and there by huge masses of black granitic rock, which only added another touch to the picture of absolute desolation. On every side hovered innumerable vultures and kites, whilst the scorpion was not an unfrequent visitor in our tents. The Boer camp itself, writes a correspondent of [the "Pioneer", was surrounded by a barbed wire entanglement some 10 feet wide and about 5 feet in height. Within this girdle of wire the tents of the prisoners were pitched, comfortable army tents thatched with fern and bracken, whilst at the extreme end of the encampment was the Boer recreation ground, an excellent open space of some 10 acres wherein cricket and football were freely played.

My duties, amongst other things, necessitated occasional visits

as possible. If you are stout fly from fanciful decoration of the waist, and always, when possible, wear a dark band".

One must have been struck by the fact that a woman, who perhaps has a reputation for being a smart dresser, often goes hopelessly wrong in the matter of colour. How frequently a charming costume is completely spoilt by some incongruous hat that kills the delicate tone of the wearer's or again of brilliant hue, which completely and hopelessly sallow shade of the dress and renders the wearer's or again the pale, fair complexion of one may be overladen with a a white or cream costume may be overladen with a heavy black hat, or vice versa, presenting too violent a contrast to be pleasant to the eye. It is not to be expected that everyone as should be born with an eye for colour. There are many who are quite unable to decide either themselves or others without committing a gaffe on taste. We grope more or less in darkness, and there are few or no rules definitely laid down by art as to the colours prohibited for the blonde or brunette respectively. Take the case of a fair-haired girl of the fresh pink and blue-eyed type. She is dressed in dark blue, and is pretty, and even distinguished-looking in appearance. The next day she appears in a bright pink cotton gown. The effect disastrous. our charming little friend looks common, and almost vulgar. Fair women with bright colouring most scrupulously avoid pink. It is an old saying, but a good one, that the colour of the eyes should be matched in the shade of the dress. This is not always possible, as the owner of brown, or of blue eyes, obviously cannot go on wearing the same colour forever; but at the same time, there can always be a tendency in the tint of their dress towards the tone of their especial colour. A blonde can wear dead white without finding it trying, but a brunette should as far as possible match the tone of her own skin, and never put pure white against it. Again, while a fair woman often looks at her best in dull black, her darker sister, if obliged to wear black, should buy it of as heavy a hue as possible.

For cool, damp summer weather, of which so far we have had more than our full share this year, linen gowns are particularly appropriate. Perhaps that is partly the reason why they are so much in vogue. They look summer-like and fresh, and yet are warmer than the muslin, and are not so easily damaged by rain. Imagine a charming coarse, pale blue crash linen, made in a becoming design and smartly stamped with dark sapphire blue velvet. It should be made with a tightly fitting yoke, while the blouse part underneath this should be tucked and piped with tiny bands of velvet. A beautiful muslin lace collar of the narrow type should decorate the neck, and the skirt, which can be made with a box pleat, and shaped flounce, should be trimmed with an insertion of the same lace. Imagine, also the pretty hat to be worn with this delightful costume carried out in corn straw and pale blue convolvulus sprays, and a sunshade of the same lovely blue. Even the most critical taste would be satisfied with such a dress for a garden, river, or general summer wear. What could be daintier, also, than a dress in the lovely shade of pearl grey linen, piped with black velvet. It is so deliciously cool-looking. For a gown which is to be treated to hard wear and frequent washings the bands could be made of white linen of a finer quality. Another dress was of lovely pale blue, the eggshell shade. This was made with a dainty linen collar of white, embroidered with the tiniest bunches of grapes in pale blue with their delicate tendrils and green leaves. Another, again, equally charming, was of holland coloured linen made with a "Butcher" blue collar effectively embroidered with white. It was finished with a blue band at the waist, blue cuffs for the sleeves, and a white muslin vestinside, with a touch of blue at the neck. Some of the smart shops are selling linens in delicate apple green shades, and also lovely mauves, suitable for half-mourning. In fact, there are so many and various colours in these linens that it is impossible to describe a tithe of them. But one must not forget to mention that there is a lovely new variety of linen just introduced, It is cunningly woven with a mixture of flax and silk, which produces a delightful effect.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 20,

A cyclist journalist, who we might almost say, has had as much experience in road riding, both from a doctoring and racing point of view, as any man who has ever mounted a wheel, has been discussing the effects of a ride of some seventy miles on a cyclist who has been in the habit of only taking short jaunts. He states that a man out of practice should not attempt a journey of this distance, with which we quite agree, but as he bases his conclusions on the personal effect of a 70 mile run, after sundry moments to hands of twenty-five miles per day for several weeks, we must really differ with him as to what constitutes the standard of "fitness". Twenty five miles a day for two, or even one week, is quite sufficient training in our mind for a journey of seventy miles; indeed, in the days of the solid tyres and weighty cycles, we have easily covered one hundred miles in a day with far less practice than mentioned above. Of course, a long journey must be tackled carefully; comfortable rests should be maintained and occasional halts made for rests. It is rushing off early in the day at a high speed which usually knocks over the majority of wheelmen.

A little lesson has been driven home to a driver of a horse and cart on the Cardiff and Newport road, who, besides refusing to make way for a cyclist resorted to insulting language. A police constable cycling along in private clothes came up with two carts, and upon ringing his bell one driver turned in to the left, and the other man turned out to the right and refused to make way. He charged him for the offence before the Newport magistrates who inflicted a fine of ten shillings and costs. The number of Road Hogs is fortunately decreasing, and if in all cases prompt measures were taken like in the present instance, the tribe would soon be quite stamped out.

There is, however, another case of the kind reported from Marlow, and in this instance the ruffians were given a lesson even more severe. Four scoundrels, out for a day's spree, relieved the monotony of driving by the occasional boring of cyclists, until they met a lady and gentleman who had a very narrow escape from a serious accident at their hands. The gentleman rode after them and stopped the trap when the four young men got out and set about the cyclist; but by their appearance in court they came off second best, two having heavy black eyes, and the other two bearing evidence of rough usage. The Chairman of the bench stated that they were determined to put down ruffianism of this character with a firm hand, and passed on each of the prisoners a sentence of two months' hard labour.

Wheelmen will find it a great improvement to occasionally remove their chain and after giving it a thorough cleaning to lubricate it well by boiling it in a can with mutton suet, and afterwards dolling it up on a plate to drain. Before removing the chain from the cog wheels however, a notch should be filed on a link of the chain and on a tooth of a back chain wheel, so that on replacing the chain the teeth of the cog wheel will work in the same links. This is a capital idea as the chain is bound to run sweetly and smoothly in the old groove whereas should the running be altered there is likely to be a grinding sensation for some little while.

Acetylene lamps for cyclists have not made the progress anticipated. Granted they give a light of quite extraordinary and dazzling brilliancy, but this does not compensate them for the worries and dangers with which they are generally associated. Several accidents have been reported from time to time, due to the great brilliancy of the light and the explosion of the carbide, and it is therefore not surprising that many people prefer the time-honoured oil lamp which has done such faithful duty for so many years. But in acetylene lamps of the latest pattern many improvements have been made which have reduced the danger considerably, besides rendering the light more reliable. We believe the time will come when acetylene will take the place of the oil lamp, but further improvements in the lamp will have to be made first.

No doubt, owing to the fact that cycling has become so popular and universal that anything written on the pastime is eagerly read, the daily press make a rule of publishing every scrap of interesting intelligence bearing on the sport, especially accounts of accidents. The frequency of these reports of accidents should not cause alarm, for having regard to the number of cyclists compared with those indulging in other sports where is an element of danger enters, such as hunting, horse riding, boating, etc., the proportion of accidents to followers of cycling is relatively small.

A report has obtained currency that the Marquis of Salisbury has relinquished cycling for motoring, because his Lordship has purchased a steam motor car. This we are in a position to state is untrue, for although a motor has been introduced to the grounds of Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury may be still seen taking a spin through the beautiful grounds on his tricycle. Many people make the great mistake of giving up cycling altogether when once they have a motor car. Suddenly relinquishing an active exercise like cycling is certain to effect one's health, and if the pastime is to be given up it should be done gradually.

Since the inauguration of motor cycling it is pleasant to be able to chronicle the fact that one of its noteworthy features has been its immunity from serious accidents. In fact, the only mishap in this connection has occurred on the race path. This speaks well for the comparative safety of motor cycling as compared with any other form of pastime. It is different abroad, however, for recently in France a motor cyclist met with a terrible death. An amateur—strange coincident—was riding a "petro-cyclette" as the new and popular machine is called on the Continent. He was comparatively a novice at the game, which requires more special practice than ordinary cyclist are apt to imagine. Whilst descending a declivity by a winding road at a fast pace, at a bend in the road some hitch occurred on the motor. No sooner did it happen than he promptly lost his head. Thinking only of the engine, the machine got up a terrific speed, and all his attention was concentrated to working the lever in order to slow up, but the unfortunate rider quite overlooked the steering and braking, and drove straight into a wall. He was picked up dead.

The anti-slipping device on Dunlop-Welch Tyres is a splendid one. All cyclists know the tracks it leaves on greasy roads—the familiar basket pattern. Observe how clean and neat they are, running along in an unbroken sequence. This testifies to its running with a steady grip on the road and positive proof of its overcoming side slip and suction.

"Golf" says: "The Dunlop tyres are a household word for all round excellence and durability."

DEPARTURE OF BOERS FROM CEYLON.

On July 5th 400 Boer prisoners-of-war embarked on the Templemore bound for South Africa. This is the first batch leaving Ceylon. The batch was composed of five officers and 395 men from the Camp at Urugasmanbandiya, and 35 men from Diyatalawa. The loyalists from Urugas left the Camp yesterday at 13 o'clock, and arrived at the Kosgoda station in the afternoon. They were accompanied by Captain Platt, the Commandant of the Camp, Lieut. Hilton, Dr. Leembruggen and Sergeant Spencer. The prisoners spent the night at the station, and speaking to a press representative Lieut. Cairn Cross, the chief Boer officer, testified to Captain Platt and his staff having done all in their power to make them comfortable. Mr. Bailey, the Station Master, also acted most hospitably and the men were regaled with an abundance of refreshments. At 8 p.m. the prisoners answered to roll call and they spent the night as pleasantly as possible playing cards, &c., till late hour. Most of them slept in the train which brought them down to Colombo this morning and the rest settled down in the station. "Oh! we had a good time on the whole" observed Lieut. Cairn Cross, "and, of course, any little discomfort was compensated for by the thought that we are on our way home".

Lieut. Cairn Cross said that the men would be pleased to receive any funds that could, before the ship's departure, be obtained for their use. They were most of them penniless, and while not having a sou with them on board would feel the want of some money badly on their landing in South Africa.

All the prisoners from Urugas were bound for Johannesburg." Most of us are Transvaalers," said the Boer officer, "and we have decided to go to the gold city where we will decide on our future". In further conversation Lieut. Cairn Cross repeated his testimony of the other day regarding the kindness shown them in Ceylon by Sir West Ridgeway downwards.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY WANTED AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"He should become Governor-General of South Africa," remarked Mr. Cairn Cross, "He knows how to treat an Afrikander, as did the late and much revered Sir George Grey. I believe that Sir West Ridgeway is to follow in the footsteps of Sir George Grey. We want a Governor like him who will be kind, look after the interests of the poor, and advance the Colony. The rich man can look after himself. What we want is that the poor man should be given work. Look at Ceylon. We know how it has, thanks to Sir West Ridgeway, developed during the last few years. Sir West is in our opinion the man for South Africa, and I say so as a man of over 50 years' experience in South African matters. We do trust that H. M. the King, whose loyal subjects we are now, will send us your Governor".

In the few minutes left before Mr. Cairn Cross embarked our representative gathered that the Boers much regretted the illness of the King. Their sports at Urugas were postponed in consequence. Mr. Cairn Cross's final words were:—"We are sorry to leave Ceylon though glad to return home. We have been [exceedingly well treated, add we shall never forget our two years' stay here".

THE DISTURBANCE AT DIYATALAWA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon", writing from Haputale on the 2nd July, says —

There was a serious disturbance in the Boer Camp on Monday night last when a considerable number of the prisoners were more or less injured—some of them rather seriously. It was reported this morning that out of six or seven prisoners taken to the hospital dangerously wounded one had died last night, and was buried this morning. I have ascertained, however, that this is not correct; a Boer prisoner did die last night and was buried this morning, but the poor fellow died from natural causes—from a weak heart and other complaints from which he had suffered for some time.

It is not quite clear how the row in the Camp commenced; there are two sections now among the prisoners which are prominent—there may be more divisions amongst them on minor points, but on the question of signing the oath of allegiance there are two parties—one for and one against it, which stand out prominently now, and there was a disagreement between those two parties. Those who signed the oath of allegiance have incurred the hatred and displeasure of those who will not sign, and the Camp is rendered so uncomfortable for the former that the tents have been pitched outside the enclosure for them. I have heard it said that some people think this a sign of weakness on the part of the authorities as it seems to encourage the rebellious section in their obstinacy.

It appears that on the night in question a Corporal of the regulars, who was on duty in the Camp, was waylaid by one or more Boers as he was rounding the end of one of the tents. He received a sudden blow across the forehead from a glass bottle filled with sand, which caused a ghastly wound. He was just able to blow his whistle before he sank helpless to the ground. His comrades heard his signal for help very fortunately and were quickly on the spot, and there was a melee shortly afterwards.

SOLDIERS AVENGE A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

The sight of their comrade when he was carried to the entrance gates of the enclosure, where a large number of soldiers had collected—drenched in blood as he was—drove them nearly frantic, and on the order of the officer at the entrance to prevent their going in were positively useless, and many of them rushed in and joined in the fray. Several soldiers were more or less injured, and between 20 and 30 prisoners were rendered unfit for out of door pursuits for some time to come. A guard of 60 soldiers with fixed bayonets soon dispersed the recalcitrant prisoners who ran helter-skelter to their tents on the first gleam of the cold bright steel.

It is almost incredible that many of the prisoners still believe they will gain the day and keep their devotions—and will not believe that peace has been signed. One incident in the fracas on Monday night was rather pitiable. One old man, a prisoner, 70 years of age, asked a soldier to help him out of the place and the Tommy was doing so, when a Boer armed with an iron wood club, aimed a smashing blow at him, which he avoided by ducking his head. The blow fell on the old man and laid the side of his face open—a cruel wound and one which may be serious to a man so advanced in years as he was.

STRANGE STATEMENT ABOUT THE MAXIMS.

The row on Monday night was considered so serious that the maxims were loaded and laid on. The whistles had sounded and all was in readiness for opening fire on the prisoners, but several of the regulars were in amongst them and that prevented the fire, the soldiers were "itching" to give them. It "was a very anxious time" as it was with difficulty the regulars were kept in hand. The officer at the main entrance had his mess jacket torn to ribbons, he who tried to prevent the soldiers rushing into the enclosure. When it was found the maxims could not be fired, a company of 68 men with fixed bayonets, one, was sent into the Camp and the Boers fled. There was a similar row on the previous Friday night, but not so serious a one.

REVIEWS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

They at any rate are men of ability, well qualified by training and culture for the varied work they have to do, and only those who are doing it know precisely how exceedingly varied is that work. Taking Bombay alone the English journalists in the city, are without exception, men who have "gone through the mill" and acquired a wide experience of men and matters, of which their positions on the journals afford the most reliable testimony. If the compilation sponsored by Mr. Wacha contributes in any degree to improve the quality of the native reporters' work, none will be more highly gratified than the conductors of the Anglo-Indian newspapers. But even these would say that Mr. Wacha and others who condemn the Indian reporter are not quite fair to him, having regard to the great difficulties under which his work is carried out. Persons in high places show little disposition to facilitate the discharge of his duties even in the most ardnous circumstances. Complaints are often made, for example, regarding the law court reporters, and we observe that Mr. Wacha quotes instances of mistakes made by the pressman in law reports. But the arrangements for the accommodation of the reporters in the High Court are notoriously of the worst possible kind and a task which, in the best of circumstances is difficult, is made unduly so by an almost entire want of facilities for its execution. Is it too much to hope that some day the authorities may be persuaded to provide more reasonable accommodation for the High Court reports than is now at their disposal?

PRIVATE advice from London states that Maharajah Scindia is expected back in India by the 9th August. The Maharanee, who has been staying at Simla as Lady Curzon's guest, is expected at Gwalior on Friday next.

THE latest reports from Kabul state that the Amir has not yet moved to his summer residence in the Paghman Hills. His Highness is said to be concerning himself mostly with military matters, and is showing special interest in the drill and training of the troops stationed in and about Kabul. He has issued orders for the preparation of 12,000 small tents, each capable of accommodating eight sepoys, as part of the field-equipment of the Afghan army.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—

The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The structure built before the west door of Westminster Abbey and the stands erected in the vicinity are quite in accordance with precedent. Professor Lethaby states that accounts still in existence show that for the Coronation of Edward I. a great stable was built in St. Margaret's churchyard, temporary halls were set up in the gardens of the Palace for the people to feast in, and a wooden passage was built from the Palace to the church.

Sarcasm often runs rife at the case with which a divorce is obtainable in the United States, but there is a very different aspect of Transatlantic wedded life that is often overlooked. In New England recently a judge sent a young woman to prison for two months for "disorderly conduct" simply because she flirted with a married man over the telephone. This is real Draconian justice.

People who wish to move about London on Coronation Day will do well to study the direction issued by the various officials who control the routes. This is necessary for all who do not wish their progress to be a series of retrograde movements regulated by the strong arm of the law and the policeman. When many hours have been spent in threading this intellectual maze, it will be well to call in the aid of a King's Counsel or a member of the House of Lords. The Earl Marshal or the Lord Great Chamberlain would be the best person to explain exactly what the regulations do mean. It will be found by comparing the different orders that anyone can go anywhere at any time, and that the same person can go nowhere at no time. London Bridge is free and barred all day and barred and free all night. In the end it will probably mean that persons endowed with an ordinary degree of sanity will have to call in the aid of counsel to determine whether or not they are pedestrians, equestrians, or seat-holders.

Which is the oldest provincial corporation in England? On Coronation Day the little Welsh borough of Llandovery will celebrate the 417th anniversary of the grant of its charter of incorporation.

This telegram, illustrating history as it is made in Spain, was received at Madeira on the 3rd inst. from Madrid, and published in the local paper, "La Opinion." Needless to say, it is implicitly believed on the island;

MADRID, June 3, 3 p.m.

"Peace between the English and the Boers has been confirmed.

"The principal conditions of the peace, according to telegrams received, are as follows:—

"Autonomy, complete and absolute.

"The Boers to conserve their troops.

"The territory of the Republic to be disoccupied by the English troops, such evacuation to take place immediately.

"The Boers will conserve the Dutch tongue, which shall be the official one.

"They shall also be exempt from all war tax. England will present to the Boers three million pounds sterling in compensation for the burning of farmhouses.

"All prisoners will be liberated".

What is coming over Germany? The British Consul at Baden, in his annual report, states that in the Fatherland the consumption of pipe tobacco steadily decreases. "The old smokers with their ponderous long pipes are dying out, and the new generation prefer cigars and cigarettes". So that another of the old sources of French enmity and a fruitful object of derision for the Paris boulevards is disappearing. Pipes of peace, indeed!

In the Colonies cows are often milked by machinery. The practice is spreading, and in a little while the milkmaid will be no more. The contrivance consists of a car with an air-pump attachment.

It has suggested this revision of the old rhyme:

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going a-milking, sir," she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"You may work the air-pump, sir," she said.
"Do you milk with an air-pump, my pretty maid?"
"By partial vacuum, sir," she said,
"Then I'll not join you, my pretty maid."
"Nobody axed you, sir," she said.

Mr. H. Clay Evans, the new American Consul-General, who has arrived in London, finds himself suddenly advanced to the exalted post of "General" by virtue of the American's fondness for titles. The Consul-General in London invariably succeeds automatically to the military title as soon as he takes up the office and the titleolings to him ever afterwards. Thus we have seen the promotion by popular consent of such estimable civilians as General Waller, General New, General Collins, and the late General Osborne.

The branches of every tree from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, on both sides of the line of route, have been protected with barbed wire at a height just above a tall man's reach. The device is, in certain quarters, regarded with some apprehension. It is thought that the first of the fraternity which climbs trees on public occasions who runs a barb into his hand will probably not be in the most amiable frame of mind. If the rough element in the crowd should succeed in storming the trees and in stripping off the barbed wire to drop it on the packed crowd beneathe the probable consequences of such an accident are not pleasant to contemplate.

Mr. Seddon is now such a prominent and influential Imperial figure that it is difficult to realize that he was almost unknown, even in his own Colony, a dozen years ago. He served for two years in the Government of the Hon. John Ballance as Minister of Mines When Mr. Ballance died most people took it for granted that Sir Robert Stout, now Chief Justice of New Zealand, would succeed to the Premiership of the Colony. But, to the general astonishment, Sir Robert was defeated in the party caucus, and Mr. Seddon was selected. Much ridicule was showered upon the selection at the time, and many were the prophecies that a Seddon Government could not possibly survive a session. It has lasted for ten sessions, and looks like lasting for ten more. Mr. Seddon has practically annihilated the Opposition and is virtually a dictator. It is not an ideal state of things in a self-governing colony, but there is no contesting the fact.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to produce at her Paris theatre during the season a translation (made by M. Federer) of M. Comyer Carr's play "King Arthur," originally produced at the Lyceum with Sir H. Irving and Miss Terry. All who remember her Hamlet will not be surprised to learn that Mme. Bernhardt herself is to be the Sir Lancelot. It is also understood that the distinguished actress will avail herself of the late Sir E. Burne-Jones's designs for dresses and scenes of the original production, and also of the late Sir A. Sullivan's incidental music.

Everything ends in France, nowadays, with the illustrated post-card. The story of the fortune, which M. Waldeck-Rousseau described as "the greatest swindle of the century," is told in post-cards flaunting from every kiosque on the boulevards. In one vignette Mme. Humbert is represented standing against a safe. She has her finger fondly upon the top of it, as who should say, "The millions are in there." She bears in her hand a great satchel, which may be supposed to be bulging with share certificates; above her head is a long line of documents pegged, like linen on a string, and eloquent of her unending and absolutely fictitious litigation. In the distance is a pleasant prospect of her country chateaux. Other cards represent the manifold accomplishments of Frederic Humbert as painter, musician, and yet another picture shows the and motor safe, with a white rabbit discovered inside. In popular language the rabbit symbolises a fraud. All sorts of odd suggestions are being made to the police as to the whereabouts of the lady and her interesting relations. A woman informed the Prefet, the other day, that the "wanted were hiding in the Catacombs of the city.

A correspondent in Cairo states that a definite decision has been arrived at with regard to the building of a railway which shall open up the Soudan to its natural trade outlet—the Red Sea. For trade purposes the railway to Upper Egypt is of little use. What is needed is a means of rapid transit between Khartoum and Suakin. This is now to be begun. A start will be made in October or November, and the line will go through the recently discovered coalfields, which will thereby be opened up to commerce, as will also the fruitful valley of the Blue Nile. The line will go to Kassala, and then turn North. A period of two years should suffice for the construction of the railway. Eventually, it is intended to have a branch line from Kassala to Massowah. Lord Cromer is an enthusiastic supporter of railway development in the Soudan. The building of this Red Sea line will, he holds, have important results, as it will induce a flow of capital to the Soudan, which next to peace (now assured) and population is its chief need.

Prince Nicholas of Greece, who is to wed the Grand Duchess Helena, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's uncle, is the third son of King George and Queen Olga, and is thirty years of age. He is a colonel in the Greek army, and took part in the last war against Turkey, notably in the battles of Pharsala and Domokos. He is versatile and accomplished—quite a pocket edition of the Kaiser, in fact. He can speak French elegantly as well as correctly, and is a painter and poet, and has even ventured into the domain of dramatic authorship.

In Belgium the law makes a municipality liable for all damage done to private property during the course of rioting. The town of Brussels has been so condemned by the court to pay £800 for windows smashed at the time of the riots in 1893. The rioting this spring was much more serious, and Brussels will be landed in far heavier expense, unless the law which makes the municipality answerable be altered.

The mouth of the English poacher must water when he reads that in Victoria the authorities are again offering £100,000 for a really effective way of killing rabbits. Many means have been tried, but dishearteningly failure has been the fate of all. One almost succeeded. When fair rewards were offered for scalps some dishonest trappers removed the headgear alone and then turned the unfortunate animals out to breed afresh. By this means they depend do securing a good stock of rabbits without the need of moving about the country. But their "manoeuvre" ended in abject failure. For no sooner did the scalped creatures family and friends see him spread over the hill with his pouf. as fare, as an anvil than they took to their heels and left the whole country-side in the possession of the mutilated unfortunate.

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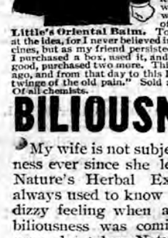

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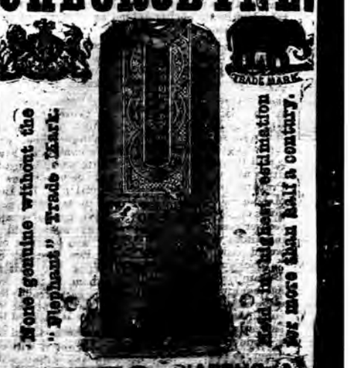

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Those who had the good fortune to be present at Her Majesty's Theatre on the night of Tuesday of last week, are not likely to allow the recollection of the circumstance to suffer from the corrosive influence of Time. For high-pitch enthusiasm on this side of the footlights, and high-grade artistic results on the other, the occasion of the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor", with Miss Ellen Terry as Mistress Page, Mrs. Kendal as Mistress Ford, Mr. Tree as Falstaff, and Mrs. Tree as "Sweet Anne Page," will be looked back upon as one of the most remarkable "first nights" of dramatic history. Miss Terry and Mrs. Kendal probably never acted with more spirit in their lives; Mr. Tree was immense (and in more than one sense) as Falstaff; and it is making no haphazard use of a favourite figure of speech to say that the demonstration of approval which followed the final fall of the curtain was not marred by a single dissentient note.

I never saw such animated stalls before. The coldly critical element was entirely absent. Those who at "first nights" usually sit to calculate and to analyse sat to roar and to applaud. Critics raised their hands against that absurd etiquette which tells them that they must on no account betray their feelings, and having raised them, clapped them together just like "common or garden" playgoers. And for revealing the fact by facial language, that they were proud of their friends' and relatives' triumphs, who could lay the charge of "bad form" at the door of Mr. Kendal, who was present in the stalls with his youngest daughter; or Miss Marion Terry, as elated as anyone over her sister's merriest of merry Mistress Pages; or Miss Ellen Terry's son, Gordon Craig, actor, artist and designer; or Mr. H. B. Irving; or Miss Viola Tree; or Mr. Sydney Brough, just back from his tour in the United States, and full to exploding point with enthusiasm over "the dad's" performance of the Host of the "Garter" Inn? It did one good to see them catch the spirit of the large audience around them, and throwing unnatural reserve to the winds, beam with the rest!

(Apologies to the brilliant novelist for spoiling with initials the beautiful "hop, skip and a jump" metre of her "nom de guerre, but there is no room for it in full at the head of this paragraph.) "John Oliver Hobbes," in a stately gown suggestive of Portia and Academic honours—what was the precise significance of that rich red band streaming over the shoulder and across the back?—was, perhaps, the loudest of all in praise and appreciation of the good things of the evening. It is said that actors and actresses will sometimes, by some strange tingling law of magnetism, find themselves in sympathetic communication, wary and wireless, with someone in the audience who is especially responsive to their efforts, and that stimulated by the most prominent instance of enthusiasm, they "play to" the person who exhibits it, by way of keeping in touch with its precious influence. If this is so, then "John Oliver Hobbes," an enthusiastic audience in herself, probably worked wonders with "The Merry Wives of Windsor" on Tuesday night. No performance was ever so keenly enjoyed as "John" enjoyed that notable revival of Shakespeare's immortal farce; no actresses were ever spoken of so rapturously as "John," on her way from the stalls to her carriage, spoke to her scores of friends of Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal.

While tales are going round of Sarah Bernhardt and her graciousness towards all with whom she comes in personal contact, and of her artistic sympathy with "star" actresses of other nations besides her own, it may afford some interest to my readers if I repeat here a little story—it scarcely that, perhaps—told to me recently by Miss Madge Field, who for her pleasure, rather than in response to necessity, acts as secretary to Miss Olga Nethersole. A most delightful recollection of Sarah Bernhardt is fresh in Miss Field's mind. Miss Nethersole was playing Sapho at Wallack's Theatre, New York, and the great French actress had herself come to that city for a season, arriving from Europe only the day before. Like the proverbial bus driver who takes his holiday by the side of a mate on duty, Sarah Bernhardt decided to devote a spare night to playgoing, and chose Wallack's. Miss Nethersole, to whom an intimation of Sarah Bernhardt's proposed visit had been conveyed early in the day, had the Divine Sarah's box decorated with palms and beautiful heliotrope orchids. She sat (said Miss Field) in a bower of flowers, the bower having at its dome a great crown of laurels. When Mme. Bernhardt went behind the scenes to see Miss Olga Nethersole, the place was thronged with stage hands, all of whom doffed their caps to her, and to whom the great actress returned such genial smiles and bows as might have been bestowed upon a gathering of her most intimate friends. It was on that night that Sarah Bernhardt complimented Miss Nethersole most heartily upon her Sapho, and insisted upon her playing at her theatre in Paris.

Here is a picture of Sarah Bernhardt in an irritatingly cool and indifferent mood. She had written a play, and wishing to read it to Miss Nethersole, whom she wanted to accept and produce it, sent for her when she—(Mme. Bernhardt)—was on the very point of departing from an Eastern city in America to go out to the Pacific coast. The hotel to which Miss Nethersole, in response to the French actress's message, proceeded, was buzzing from all its corners with vast preparations for Mme. Bernhardt's departure. Gigantic trunks with "Sarah Bernhardt" writ large upon them were being hoisted down the staircase and hurled into the trolley-car below. And in her sitting-room Sarah Bernhardt, cooler than the proverbial cucumber, reclined upon a sofa and read her play to Miss Nethersole. Two perplexed maids, two anxious couriers, and a frantic secretary were in attendance, endeavouring with all their souls to induce Madame to realise that the train went within the hour. Madame, however, made no sign that she even knew of their presence, and read peacefully on.

Her 'chef' was awaiting her word to serve 'dejeuner'; her maids were hanging on her movements in the interests of that final trunk which always has to be strapped up at the very last moment. But Madame read on. Everyone waited. Even the train waited. Still, with Miss Nethersole beside her—and all the others beside themselves!—Sarah Bernhardt went on reading. But when at last she did move, the effect was like an avalanche, the entire atmosphere was changed; all was movement, all dispatch; and exactly ten minutes after the train was due to leave the station, the great woman sailed slowly down the platform with the air of a person who had arrived much too soon, and was at a loss to know how to kill time, and, smiling calmly, and addressing a few gracious words to the enormous crowd that had gathered to wish her God speed, stepped quietly, majestically into her reserved saloon.

It emanates from good authority that upon the conclusion of her tour in the United States, Mme. Rejane, instead of making direct return to her beloved Paris, will first come to England for a short winter season. The real name of Mem. Rejane, by the way, is Reju, and many will be surprised to know that she can date her birth back to the year 1857. Her father, a stage manager of considerable reputation, put her at the Conservatoire in 1874, and in less than a year the young actress—she was then not more than eighteen—had made a distinctly successful debut at the Vaudeville in MM. Clairville and Dreyfus's "Revue des Deux Mondes". After remaining under this management for over five years, Mme. Rejane went in succession to the Varietes, Palais Royal, and Odeon Theatres, sustaining at these different houses a great number and variety of roles with conspicuous success, and fairly establishing herself as a prime favourite in the eyes of Parisian playgoers. It was not, however, until Sardou provided her with his famous drama, "Madame Sans-Gene," in which she acted the title-role, that Rejane founded the artistic reputation she now enjoys. Since, in 1893, she electrified Paris with her marvellous performance of Sans-Gene, she has added triumph to triumph, one of the most notable of which was her Zaza, a part which she created in 1898, creating a great sensation at the same time.

A year before she took Paris by storm with her Sans-Gene, Rejane, at the age of thirty-five, became the wife of M. Porel, the director of the Vaudeville, with which theatre in Paris she is chiefly associated. Her young daughter, Gabrielle, as bright a child as ever you met, even in the world of the theatre; with the wonderfully expressive eyes of the creator of Sans-Gene, and the same passion (proportionately considered with her age) for industry, is herself being trained for the stage, but it is not, so far, Mme Rejane's intention to send her to the Conservatoire as she believes—and certainly she has every right to believe—that her daughter could learn as much from her as from anyone, and that the Vaudeville, with herself and her husband at the head of it, is as fine a dramatic school for their child as any artistic institution in the world. Mme. Rejane's house in the Avenue d'Antin is characteristic of its distinguished tenant, for it overflows with art treasures of great value—some of the delightful results of a large fortune art made, and is in every sense an abode of excellent taste.

Playgoers rejoice to know that it is Mr. E. S. Willard's intention, his next tour of the United States over, to settle down in London in a theatre of his own. It is probable that he will re-open his London career with a series of revival of the plays in which he earned fame some years ago—dating, of course, from the safe side of "The Silver King," in which, to the hero of Wilson Barrett, he played with such conspicuous success the swell mobsman at the "Princess's" Theatre in Oxford Street. A revival which would be certain to draw the public would be that of Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Middleman," and it is not unlikely indeed, that this will serve as the vehicle for Mr. Willard's re-introduction to a public he has neglected now for more years than many of his admirers in this country care to reckon up.

It will be remembered that one of the most breathless episodes of Mr. Jone's drama at the Shaftesbury was the discovery by Willard—by means of the furnaces which he has pledged his credit to the coal merchant to feed up to the requisite heat—of a secret of the pottery industry, which is to make his fortune, and place him above the middleman under whose grinding heel he has been working for too long. It may also be remembered that at the time half of London was rushing off to see Willard's touching performance in his great play, the other half was going mad over a parlour game called "Pigs in Clover"—the ping-pong of period. And it was by the association of these two circumstances that Willard, the most earnest of actors, came one night, and in the middle of his desperately serious task of discovering the great secret, dangerously near to disgracing himself and spoiling the play with a hearty laugh. He had to take from the furnace at tray, which in construction resembled a deepsided sieve, and turn it and twist it about, and peer excitedly into the centre for results.

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That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION.

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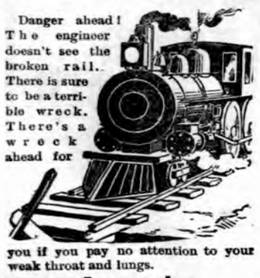

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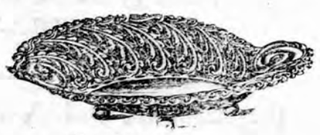

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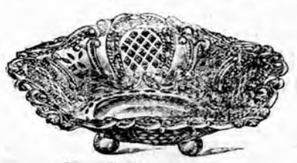

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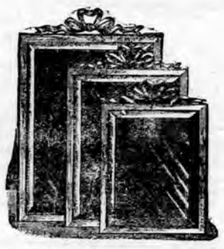

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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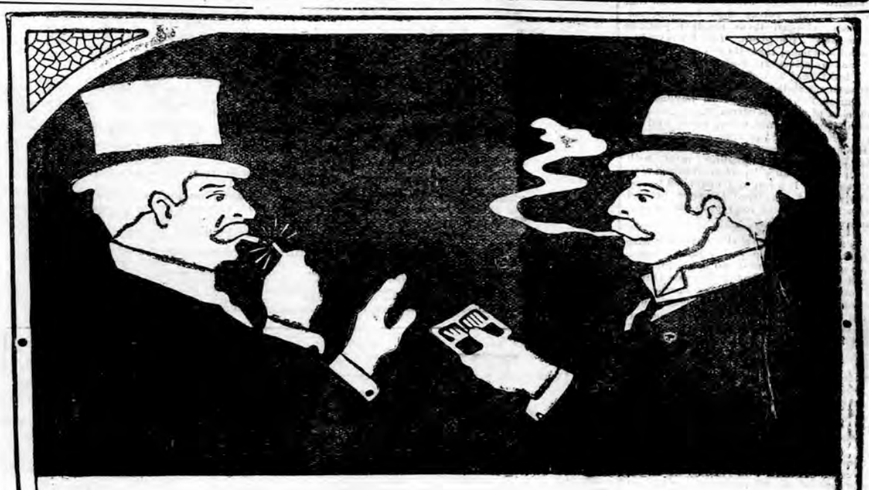
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TOILET SOAP.
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Preserves the Teeth. Strengthens the Gums.
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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

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